The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5702. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Slow Progress in Forming the New French Cabinet.

Ex-Ministers Comfortably Shelved in the Senate.

The Pantin Murderer Sentenced to Death.

The Memorial of the British Columbian Malcontents.

A Gloomy Picture of Canadian Confederation.

EUROPE.

The French Ministry Still Unorganized—Old Ministers Appointed Senators—Traupmann Sentenced to Death—The Suez Canal—Accumulation of Wheat in England—Affairs in Rome.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The new Ministry has not yet been constituted. The matter is still one of general speculation and newspaper comment. The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERNE, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. GRESSIER, the ex-Minister of Public Works, have been appointed Senators.... There has been an unusually heavy outflow of specie from the Bank of France this week. The amount on hand to-day is fully 29,700,000 francs less than at the close of bank hours last Thursday.... The lunatic asylum at Tulle was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. No lives were lost.

PARIS, Dec. 30—Evening.—Up to this time (8 o'clock evening) there are no new developments in regard to the Ministry.... This evening the trial of TRAUPMANN for the murder of the KINCK family terminated in a conviction and sentence of death. When the sentence was announced, the prisoner rose and smilingly thanked the Court.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—M. LESSEPS, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Suez Canal, has telegraphed here a contradiction of the stories as to the dangers accompanying the navigation of that canal. He says that since the canal has been opened to commerce the depth at the very worst points has been increased seventy centimetres.... The receipts of wheat from America are still very heavy. There is a great accumulation of wheat both here and at Liverpool, and a statistical journal of this city says there are now seventy-four more cargoes afloat bound to England than at the corresponding period last year... The *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the subject of the American Navy. The writer blames Secretary ROBESON for confining his attention to cruisers rather than line-of-battle ships, whereas the English Admiralty is satisfied that the greatest offensive and defensive qualities are incompatible with cruising.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The infant Princess CHRISTINE, of Naples, was baptized here to-day with great ceremony by Cardinal PATRIZZI, the Vicar of the Pope. His Holiness the Pope, who was unavoidably absent, was represented as godfather by Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Secretary of State for the Papal States, and the Empress of Austria represented the dowager Empress as godmother. Over 400 notabilities of Rome, Naples and Paris were in attendance, as well as the prelates, the guard of the Pope and others.... The session of the Ecumenical Council yesterday lasted five hours. The subject under discussion was whether philosophy was heterodox.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Minister of Justice ZORILLA has been generally badly received during his semi-official journey just finished. At Valencia, Barcelona and some other large cities his speeches in favor of a monarchy were interrupted by Republican "Vivas."

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The amount of specie in the vault of the Bank of England has decreased £37,000 since Dec. 23.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Annexation Memorial Presented to the President—What the Colonists Apprehend from Confederation with Canada—What they Expect to Gain by Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Mr. VINCENT COLYER, of New-York, yesterday handed to President GRANT a memorial, signed by a number of the property holders and business men of Victoria, to be followed by another, which will contain the names of all the British merchants and others at Victoria, Nanimo and other places, in favor of the transfer of British Columbia to the United States. The President to-day returned to Mr. COLYER a verbal reply that be had read the memorial with great interest, and sent it to the Secretary of State. Mr. COLYER also showed the memorial to Senator SUMNER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who, after reading it, said the movement was important, and could have but one termination. Meanwhile, our Government waits for the movement of England, which is fast seeing the uselessness and impracticability of a European empire in this hemisphere. Both the President and Senator SUMNER desired their replies to be made known to the memorianists. The following is the memorial:

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to represent that we are residents of the Colony of British Columbia, many of us British subjects, and all of us deeply interested in the welfare and progress of our adopted country; that those who are British subjects are penetrated with the most profound feelings of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty and her Government, and that all entertain for her feelings of the greatest attachment, and to the country; that while we thus indulge such feelings we are constrained by the duty we owe to ourselves and families, in view of the contemplated severance of the political ties which unite this colony to the mother country, to seek for such political and commercial affinity and connection as will insure the immediate and continual prosperity and well-being of this our adopted home; that this colony is now suffering great depression owing to its isolation, a scarcity of population, and other causes too numerous to mention; that we view with feelings of alarm the avowed intention of Her Majesty's Government to confederate this colony with the Dominion of Canada, as we believe such a measure can only tend to still further depression and ultimate injury, for the following reasons, viz.: That confederation cannot give us protection against internal enemies or foreign foes, owing to the distance of this colony from Ottawa; that it cannot open to us a market for the produce of our lands, our forests, our mines or our waters; that it cannot bring us population, (our greatest need,) as the Dominion itself is suffering from lack of it; that our connection with the Dominion can satisfy no sentiment of loyalty or devotion; that her commercial and industrial interests are opposed to ours; that the tariff of the Dominion will be the ruin of our farmers and the commerce of our chief cities; that we are instigated by every sentiment of loyalty to Her Majesty, by our attachment to the laws and institutions of Great Britain, and our deep interest in the prosperity of our adopted country, to express our opposition to a severance from England and a confederation with Canada.

We admit that the Dominion may be aggrandized by confederation, but we can see no benefit, either present or future, which can accrue to us therefrom. That we desire a market for our coal and lumber and our fish, and this the Dominion seeks for the same produce of her own soil. She can take nothing from us, and supply us nothing in return. That confederating this colony with Canada may relieve the mother country from the trouble and expense of fostering and protecting this isolated distant colony, but it cannot free us from our long-enduring depression, owing to the lack of population, as aforesaid, and the continued want of a home market for our produce. The only remedy for the evils which beset us we believe to be in a close union with the adjoining States and Territories. We are already joined to them by a unity of objects and interests. Nearly all our commercial relations are with them; they furnish the chief markets we have for the products of our mines, land and waters; they supply the colony with most of the necessaries of life; they furnish us the only means of communication with the outer world, and we are even dependent upon them for the means of learning the events in the mother country or the Dominion of Canada. For these reasons we earnestly desire the acquisition of this colony by the United States. It would result at once in opening to us an unrestricted market for our products, bring an influx of population, and with it induce the investment of capital in our coal and quartz mines, and in our forests. It would insure us regular mails and communication with the adjoining States and Territories, and through them with the world at large. It would lessen the expenses of our Government, by giving us representative institutions and immediate control of our domestic concerns, besides giving us protection against foreign enemies; and, with all these, we should still be united to a people of our own kindred, religion and tongue, and a people who, for all time, must intimately affect us in all our relations for weal or woe. That, in view of these facts, we respectfully request that your Excellency will cause this memorial to be laid before the Government of the United States, and that in any negotiations which may be pending or undertaken between your Government and that of Her Most Gracious Majesty for the settlement of territorial or other questions, you will endeavor to induce Her Majesty to consent to the transfer of this colony to the United States. We believe that Her Majesty earnestly desires the welfare and happiness of all her people, in view of the circumstances that for years she has consented to the annual exodus of tens of thousands of her subjects to the United States, and that she will not let political tradition and sentiments influence her against a measure which is so earnestly desired by the people of this poor, isolated colony.

Dated BRITISH COLUMBIA, November, 1869.

CUBA.

Citizens of Matanzas to be Deprived of their Arms—An Imputation on United States Senators.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The Governor of Matanzas has issued an order directing all citizens having arms in their possession to deliver the same to the Spanish authorities within two days. Those neglecting to comply with this order will be court-martialed.... The *Voz de Cuba* to-day publishes a slur, telegraphed from New-York, stating that Cubans have gone to Washington to buy Senators.... The steamer *Tybee* arrived at the City of St. Domingo on the 18th inst.

THE EAST.

Woman's Suffrage in New-Hampshire—The January Dividends of Manufacturing Corporations—Heavy Suit Against the City of Salem—Railroad Matters in Vermont.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 30.—A two days' session of the New-Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association began in Eagle Hall to-day, Mrs. NATHANIEL WHITE, of Concord, President. There were about one hundred persons present, among them many Shakers. The records of the Convention held last year were read. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts of the year were $232 95; expenditures, $125 63. While a Committee to appoint permanent officers was engaged, Mrs. JULIA HOWE, of Boston, addressed the audience. She was very severe on Senator SUMNER's position on the Cuba question. Rev. Mr. BABCOCK, of Lancaster, followed Mrs. HOWE.

Mrs. NATHANIEL WHITE was chosen President, and a large list of Vice-Presidents and other officers were elected for another year. At the afternoon exercises there were Biblical arguments for woman's suffrage, commencing with the first chapter of Genesis, by Rev. Mr. SAVAGE, of Franklin. The evening exercises were opened by the reading of a poem by Mrs. HOWE, "The New Flag" which was well received. Mrs. STRATTON, of Worcester; LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and Mrs. P. A. HANDFORD followed.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The January dividends of the manufacturing companies show a comparative decrease, but not to the extent the talk of dull times would seem to justify. Of the twenty-nine companies which pay dividends in Boston, only six pass, the Dwight, Great Falls and Manchester Paint for the second time, and the Atlantic, Continental and Everett Mills for the first time. The semi-annual dividends of other twenty-three range from three to twelve per cent., one being of twelve, three of ten, one of eight, one of six, four of five, eight of four and five of three per cent.... ISAAC FIELD, of Dorchester, committed suicide yesterday by drowning.... In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the suit of the Messrs. STOOR, of Camden, N. J., *vs.* The City of Salem, was commenced. The suit is brought to recover a balance of $43,900, due on a contract to furnish water pipes to the city. The trial will occupy several days.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 30.—At the annual meeting of the Rutland Railroad Company, to-day, the following directors were elected: John B. Page, of Rutland; E. A. Birchard, George M. Barnard, George B. Chase, Peter Butler, of Boston; James H. Williams, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; Lawrence Barnes, of Burlington. The annual report of the President and Treasurer indicated that the business of the road was increasing, and measures were being taken to extend their connections. The Company operate 201 miles of road. The earnings of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, were $874,855 13. The number of passengers carried was 211,616. The road has added considerable new furniture, locomotives and cars.... At a meeting of the directors of the Vermont Valley Railroad today, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of New-York, was elected President, and GEORGE A. MERRILL, of Rutland, director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. HUGH H. HENRY.

THE WEST.

The Chinese Laborers—Cheap Labor from China Doubtful—"John" Posted on the Rates of Wages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—JOHN G. WALKER, the gentleman having in charge the Chinese under contract to work on railroads in Texas, in a communication to the *Republican*, says: "A marked characteristic of the Mongolian race is suspicion and want of confidence. This tendency can only be combatted through a strict adherence to truth and compliance with promises made to them. There is little prospect at present that "John" will trespass upon the claims of Sambo to any serious extent. Those who have held out hopes of procuring very cheap labor by importing it from the shores of Eastern Asia are, I think, mistaken in their conclusion. From one end of China to the other the value of labor in America, according to the California standard, is well known; and, although labor in China is very cheap, able-bodied men will not engage to expatriate themselves for a series of years, except on condition of receiving such high wages as will enable them to return home in comparative affluence. I am confident no reliance can be placed upon obtaining and retaining Chinese laborers for agricultural work, except at the regular wages of the country where the labor is to be performed; and particularly this is the case for railroad labor." Mr. WALKER believes, however, that a considerable number of excellent laborers can now be found in California at from $26 to $28 per month where they find themselves, or from $17 to $19 per month where they are found in provisions.

The Yawl of a Missing Schooner Found—The Business of Chicago for the Year.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—The yawlboat of the missing schooner *J. B. Martin* has been picked up on the Canada shore. The schooner was lost in November, and this is the first tidings received of its whereabouts.... The receipts of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, for 1869, foot up nearly 22,000,000 bushels. The shipments were 20,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—The following figures are taken from the annual report of the business of Chicago during the past year: Total value of manufactures, $58,000,000, against $63,000,000 the year previous; total value of goods received in the city, $415,652,006, against $397,552,000 last year; total wholesale sales so far as reported, $368,935,530, against $349,489,760 last year; net incomes estimated at $73,000,000; total issues of daily and weekly papers during the year foot up 37,194,000 sheets; number of buildings erected during the year, 3,423, against 4,410 the year previous. The character of the buildings erected this year is superior to those of last year.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Additional Shocks of Earthquake in Nevada—Collisions of Steamships—Wheat for England—Other Exports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Several shocks of earthquake were felt in Virginia City last night and this morning. Some of them were quite severe, and the people were considerably alarmed.... The steamships *Oriflamme* and *Pacific* collided off Santa Barbara on the night of the 28th inst. The steamers were full of passengers, none of whom, however, were injured. Both the vessels were badly damaged, and the boats of the *Pacific* were lowered with the expectation that the steamer would sink. She was towed into Santa Barbara.... Four thousand tons of wheat were cleared for England Tuesday. Ten vessels are now loading for the same destination. Since the late rains there is less disposition to hold wheat, in anticipation of a dry Winter, with the exception of the southern portion of the State, where dry, warm weather yet prevails, and yet sufficient rain has fallen to admit of plowing, while in some districts the seed is already in the ground. ....Our export trade by sea to New-York for the year 1869 aggregates $5,600,000, of which fifty-three per cent. went by the Panama steamers. One hundred pakages of tea were shipped to New-York, and 507 to Chicago by railway to-day. Seventy-eight packages of silk-worm eggs were shipped to Lyons, France, on Tuesday.... DELOS LAKE, appointed County Judge of San Francisco, *vice* MCKINDLEY, has resigned.... The bullion yield of the South Aurora Mine, White Pine, for December is $80,000. Shipments to New-York will be made direct hereafter.

FIRES.

Stores in Bangor, Me., Destroyed—Poorhouse Stables in Pittsburg Burned—Losses by Fire in St. Louis.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 30.—Two two-story brick buildings on Main-street were burned last evening. They were occupied by JAS. F. SNOW, dry goods, whose stock, valued at $15,000, was badly damaged by water, insured for $5,000 in various offices; the store owned by SYLVANUS RICH, insured for $500; BURNHAM's photograph rooms, stock entirely destroyed, insurance unknown; TODD's picture frame factory, loss $500, no insurance. At a later hour an unoccupied house owned by DANIEL MCGREEVY, on the Levant road, was burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—The losses by fire in this city, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 27, aggregate $641,770; insurance, $467,370.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 30.—A fire yesterday destroyed the Alleghany City Poorhouse stables, with the contents. The loss is $4,000; partially insured.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—The warehouse of D. W. BARRY, and the corn cribs adjoining, at Norris, Ill., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is fully $13,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

HARTFORD, Dec. 30.—ALBERT AUSTIN's large cigar manufactory in Suffield, Conn., was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning, together with its contents. Loss $35,000; insurance $14,000.

Accident to Hon. Horatio Seymour.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 30.—As Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was driving from Utica to his residence in Deerfield, last evening about 6 o'clock, his horses became frightened and, after running a short distance, Mr. SEYMOUR was thrown from his carriage, dislocating his shoulder. He passed the night in much pain, but to-day he is better.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The Governor's Message is completed and nearly all in type. It will make about six columns of the *Argus*, and will be furnished to the Press simultaneously with its delivery to the Legislature. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor are also nearly ready for delivery, and will also be furnished in advance.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30.—Young GIFFORD, confined in the Ozark (Ark.) Jail, suspected of complicity in the killing of a young man named WEST, at a party some weeks since, was shot through a window by a gang of ruffians and killed.... During a difficulty between two planters, named ELKINS and NASH, in Pike County, Arkansas, ELKINS shot NASH three times while running, killing him instantly. ELKINS escaped.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A young man, giving the name of CHARLES WOOD, was arrested at Chatham yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit $20 bills on the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York, and was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The counterfeits are of a new issue, and well executed.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The body of a man, supposed to be that of JOHN WILLIAMS, residence unknown, was found in the Erie Canal to-day. In his pocket was an envelope, with the words, "Miss WILLIAMS, Buffalo, N. Y., No. 3 Evans-street, Bridge Towpath," and an attachment issued by H. WHEATON, Justice, Syracuse, in behalf of RICHARD S. RAYMOND and CHARLES H. GAGE, against A. J. MONROE, for $79 79, dated Oct. 28, 1869.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 30.—A case involving State and Federal jurisdiction has arisen here. The State law levies a tax upon the Southern Express Company. The Company applied to Judge BUSTEED, of the United States Court, for an injunction, which was granted. The State Auditor has issued a circular to tax collectors, ordering them to collect the tax in spite of the injunction.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Judge E. DARWIN SMITH, of the Supreme Court, this afternoon gave his decision in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suit, lately tried before him. He decides that the Ramsey ticket of directors was duly elected, and that they are the lawful directors of said railroad. His opinion will be published to-morrow.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—HENRY B. LANSING, an aged and respected citizen of Watervliet, was killed yesterday by the falling upon his head of a barn eave-trough, which he was endeavoring to adjust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—Articles of association of the Fort Wayne and Pacific Railway were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The capital will be $3,000,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—ANNIE GILLEM, a little girl 4 years old, died to-day of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a mad dog two months ago.... PRICE, the desperate young negro ringleader in the atrocious murder committed near this city last September, was arrested to-day on board the steamer *Norman*.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 30.—Vice-Chancellor SPRAGGE has been sworn in as Chancellor of the Court of Chancery. The Cabinet has formally decided to recall Governor MCDOUGALL. He is expected here in the course of a week.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—CHAS. DOHERTY and DAVID CHILDRESS fought a prize fight this morning for a purse of $100. After eleven rounds the fight was awarded to DOHERTY, on account of a foul blow.

OIL CITY, Penn., Dec. 30.—Mr. STEADMAN, of Oneida County, N. Y., was killed this morning while endeavoring to get on a train for Meadville, at this place.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 20.—HARRY C. SCHAEFFER, Chief Engineer of the Harrisburg Fire Department, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 30.—CHARLES W. QUINT, aged 18, was caught between the elevator and ceiling in the Lincoln Mill to-day and instantly killed.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Honors to the Fearless and Honest War Secretary.

Action of the Union League Club Last Evening.

Addresses of William Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Thompson and General Van Buren—A Committee Appointed to Raise a Fund for the Patriot's Family.

A special meeting of the Union League was held last evening, at the Club rooms, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed at the last special meeting to make arrangements for the delivery of addresses upon the life, services and character of the late Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, and to propose some testimonial in honor of his memory. CHARLES BUTLER, first Vice-President of the Club, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock.

Upon the platform were Wm. Cullen Bryant, Mr. A. T. Stewart, General John A. Dix, General Van Buren, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Peter Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, Dr. Lieber and Marshall O. Roberts. S. H. WALES was called upon to act as Secretary.

Mr. A. T. STEWART, Chairman of the Special Committee referred to, submitted the following report:

The Committee to whom it was referred to propose some testimonial in addition to that adopted by the Club in honor of the memory of the late EDWIN M. STANTON, respectfully report that they recommend that a Committee of seven be appointed, and announced by the Chair this evening, to coöperate on the part of this Club with other committees or citizens, or other associations in this City or elsewhere in the Union, in obtaining subscriptions to a fund to be presented to Mr. STANTON's family as a testimonial of the public sense of the invaluable services rendered by him to his country as Secretary of War.

It should be enough to state that adequate means have not been accumulated for their support, and that this measure is required not only as an expression of gratitude, but also as an example which will encourage a fearless, unselfish, honest and patriotic discharge of the public duty. [Applause.] All of which is respectfully submitted. For the Committee.

A. T. STEWART, Chairman.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then announced that Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT would deliver the opening address.

ADDRESS OF MR. BRYANT.

Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT then came forward and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Among the many virtues which adorned the character of him in honor of whose memory we are assembled this evening, the most remarkable and eminent perhaps was his disinterestedness. He never thought of gaining anything by an office which he held for himself—neither popular favor, nor fame, nor fortune. He thought only of serving his country. In the age in which we live, a mercenary, venal, self-seeking age, when public men seek to win popular favor by the lowest arts, and enrich themselves by the basest means, this is a shining example. Disinterestedness, self-sacrificing for the good of others, is the basis of all true nobility and grandeur of character. I do not believe that Mr. STANTON ever thought of the consequences to himself in any of those multitudinous and important transactions of the War Office in which he was engaged. Enemies he made, and many bitter ones, and was perfectly willing to make them if he could not otherwise serve his country. He was perfectly indifferent to any censure incurred by any course in which he was certain he was right. He loved not office, and gladly retired from the post he held the moment he thought his services were not needed. In the many repeated decisions which the exigencies of the time compelled him to make, there is no doubt that he occasionally committed injustice. These errors of his have been collected by his enemies with a malignant diligence and have been dwelt upon with an artful rhetoric, and a sedulous attempt has been made to show that Mr. STANTON is unworthy of the sorrow with which he is mourned throughout the land. Mr. President and gentlemen, the Divine government has so ordered the constitution of the world that there are few of the great blessings of life which have not their attending evils. This fair earth which feeds us with its harvest, and on which we plant our habitations, is shaken and yawns with earthquakes that overturn cities and bury their inhabitants. The air we breathe, and without which we should expire, often carries on its gentlest breezes the contagion of disease from place to place, or it, gathering itself into whirlwinds, uproots forests, lifts our dwellings from the ground and scatters the timbers like chaff in the air. The sun himself, the source of light and warmth, strikes down men in its midsummer heats and parches the land with fearful droughts. What a case might be made against the sun if all the instances of death by sunstroke were collected together, and all the cases of withering drought and consequent famine and noxious exhalations drawn up from the ground, to say nothing of the venomous reptiles and insects called to life by its beams, and the fierce and formidable beasts of prey which haunt the regions where he shoots his most direct rays. Yet, Mr. President and gentlemen, we every morning bless Him for the beautiful earth which He has made our dwelling place. In like manner we glorify the Providence which watches over the destiny of nations, for having raised up in the time of our country's greatest peril, and placed in that Department of the Government which was then the most important, such a man as STANTON; of a quick sagacity, a resolute will and utter indifference to personal interest, an untamable courage and a fiery energy to carry forward the great cause in which we were engaged, the great cause of the country and of liberty, to a glorious and successful termination. [Applause.] We thank the Lord of Hosts for raising up such a man, whose very faults were but the wide outgrowth of a noble and generous nature; weeds in a fertile garden; a thistle or two among wholesome herbs and nutritious roots, which were nourished in a generous soil. And now, gentlemen, by the courtesy of my excellent friend who presides at this meeting I am permitted to call up a gentleman who, during the time that Mr. STANTON held the War Office, had the opportunity of observing him closely, and who will be able to analyze the web of his character thread by thread, and if he finds in it, as he perhaps may tell you that he did, some traces of a coarser and harsher yarn mingled with a noble material, is yet too just and too generous to disparage for that reason the fabric as a magnificent whole. [Applause.] I will call up a gentleman who himself took a large share in the mission of mitigating the miseries of our late war, who stood at the head of one of the noblest institutions of this or any other age of mankind—the Sanitary Commission—and whose arduous labors in that great work of humanity have carried his name to the utmost bounds of the civilized earth. I call on Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS was next introduced. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Nothing but my respect for the urgent wishes of the Union League Club, communicated to me by the Committee who waited on me with the request, would induce me to appear as one of those who, to-night, are to give voice to the reverence and gratitude of this patriotic body for the great and glorious services, the pure and exalted patriotism, the tempted and tried, yet spotless character of EDWIN M. STANTON. Not only have I no claim, from long personal intimacy or special acquaintance, to speak of him, but I might be pronounced by Mr. STANTON himself, were his shade permitted to waive a forbiddance, disqualified for the friendly office. For, although favored with his affectionate and confidential acquaintance for a short period after he came into office, I had the misfortune to fall into a serious misunderstanding with him at a very early period of his official career, which embarrassed and complicated my duties as the head of the United States Sanitary Commission, and closed my personal relations with the Secretary for the residue of the war, and, indeed, of his life. My favorable testimony, therefore, is at least that of an unimpeachable witness, and as I am not a volunteer on this platform, I trust that those who enjoyed his confidence and friendship will think it some compensation for the eulogies of love, that they hear the cooler praises of justice—the expression of that compulsory gratitude which even personal grievances could neither extinguish nor dim. And yet, perhaps, it may be an offset to the only sort of unfavorable criticism which Mr. STANTON's memory is likely to encounter in respectable quarters, namely, that of having had brusque and violent manners, and strong and rancorous prejudices—to say that no man ever had greater excuses for them, or, on the whole, turned them to a better account. At the time he took the War Office the chief peril of the country lay in the gentle and complying temper of great officials; the corrupting influences brought to bear upon their personal sensibilities; the concessions made to private claims and impulses at a moment when the opportunities of office and the optional reading of its rules by officials involved the making and losing of vast fortunes for others; when banks, railroad companies, corporations of all kinds, and factories and industrial interests of all sorts were by those agents besieging every department of the Government, and using every kind of personal wheedling, and straining every partisan and political nerve to save themselves from ruin, or to avail themselves of some connection with the vast expenditures of the Government to make their fortunes. At such a time we wanted not courtiers and *dilettanti* in modes and manners in the chief seats of power and patronage; but rather prompt, severe, stern and decided men—who forgot friendship, set aside personal feelings, acknowledged no private claims, ignored their own personal yearning, and administered their overwhelming duties and cares in the crisp, curt style with which a trip-hammer settles the momentary conditions of the hot iron submitted to its blows. The sparks will fly, and the skin will blister, and the hands will bleed; but these are the conditions of the forge.

Dr. BELLOWS dwelt upon the peculiar difficulties that beset the career of the great War Secretary, and the felicitous manner in which he surmounted them, and then proceeded to say:

What is it the American people lack so much as reasons for a faith in the deep, self-forgetting earnestness and consecration of their public men? Make them absolutely sure that their statesmen and rulers love their country, their God, their duty better than themselves, and they will forsake all—party, self-interest, pride and policy—yes, forsake all and follow them! But, do we remember what this earnestness and passion implied in Mr. STANTON? It was marked with two qualities, which in my own brief intimacy with him, stood out in most vivid and affecting relief, and they were perhaps the last traits you would expect to find in such a man, although I believe they are nearly universal in the highest natures—tenderness and sadness. Beneath Mr. STANTON's robust and stern bosom dwelt a softness and gentleness of heart which made him the idol of his home and the object of a passionate devotion from his personal friends. I shall never forget the way he took me in his embrace almost the first time we met as if, in his own home and before an unworldly profession, his official reserves were all gladly and irresistibly dropped and he could indulge the luxury of love! His external manners were the rough rind of his tender heart. Rather than against others he protected himself against himself—the relentings of his gentle spirit, the perilous softenings of his soul—by the iron mail of a brusque and cold carriage. The betrayer he most feared was in his own heart, and that made his eye and his brow discharge their amenity, to hide from the world the place where he alone was vulnerable. Mr. LINCOLN—let his name never be publicly named without honor and reverence—had not a gentler heart than Mr. STANTON, and it was their common tenderness that melted them together and made them one through the war. I should not have been surprised at any time to have found them locked in each other's arms and kissing like girls after a day's struggle to be stern and cold in their great and never-ceasing conflict with the enfeebling seductions of a betraying public. But Mr. STANTON had a higher mark of greatness, because of a diviner type—sadness—the sadness of souls that feel all the loneliness of their unshared responsibility; the greatness of their ideal shaming their best accomplishments; their yearning for sympathy, backed by the necessary, unconquerable superiority and elevation of their views, so that they are dwarfed by the distance in which they leave others behind them, and made solitary and lonely by the heights they attain. There was an almost tragic sadness on Mr. STANTON's face.

> "With grave
> Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
> A pillar of State; deep on his front engraven
> Deliberation sat and public care."

It was not like the sadness on Mr. LINCOLN's countenance, which resembled more his face who was "more marred than any man." The President was plowed and furrowed with sorrow, till his face looked like the sea after a storm, when the winds are hushed, but the waves still roll, and the gray clouds make them leaden and sad. But Mr. STANTON's sadness was that of the midnight embers, which shows fire slumbering beneath the ashes—ashes which disappointments, griefs, misunderstandings, abuse, delays, have heaped up, but which, gray and silent, hide unconquerable flames in their bosom! I must leave others to speak of the other point, in which we lacked most and were supplied by him—administrative skill and energy, the largeness and promptness and many-sided activity of the great War Secretary's administration. He was a lawyer, and understood a Congress composed largely of lawyers, and he carried the devotion of an advocate into a cause which must be won and had no other side to it; and he pleaded it with army corps for his arguments and bases of supply for his postulates, and mighty battles for the logic and the eloquence of his suit. He was a courtier, and understood the ways and feelings of the people. He brought the business-like habits of a successful American lawyer, whose position, embracing that of solicitor, attorney and barrister—often that of financier, trustee and general manager of affairs—into the War Office, and brushed out the cobwebs of precedent, and cut the tangled snarls of routine, and opened the windows of stifling custom, and banished the faultless fogies of a dead and comparatively petty past. I will not say he brought the native American genius for administration into the War Office, because great as Americans show themselves in the management of their private concerns, they are yet to prove their superior talent for public administration—executive genius being yet rare. But Mr. STANTON had it, and he showed on a public scale just the qualities which our greatest merchants and movers of corporations have exhibited in their private business. He was as clear and prompt and all-knowing and omnipresent in the Department as Mr. STEWART is in his mercantile establishment. But all his patience of details, his untiring energy and ceaseless labors would have been of little avail without the personal character he brought to his work. Of great solidity and compactness of frame, thought, care and sorrow had refined his face and softened his flowing beard and purified his complexion till he looked the image of a scholar pale from serious and sacred studies. Temperate in the extreme, he seemed to live from meat and drink, unlike that of other men, and to keep his body under with almost saintly rigor. When I first knew him he was already an invalid, and an object of solicitude to his family and his physician—although he repelled sympathy, and even seemed annoyed at inquiries about his health—a pretty sure sign of a consciousness that all is not right. He worked when he could not eat, and his invalid hours seemed equal to other men's best; for he lived from his soul and not from his body. It was the "*aliquid immensum, infinitumque*" in him which supplied all that physical strength or exhausted nerves or a weary brain denied. Just so long as the country and the cause required him, he was equal to anything and everything, and postponed sickness, weariness, and almost self-consideration of any kind to the hour when he would not be missed. To his pure hands, up to the arm pits in the national wealth, there did not stick one traitorous piece of silver. Nobody not too black to receive a new stain has dared to hint a suspicion of his integrity. Oh, how great, how fortunate the lot which that noble patriot has enjoyed and supported! While mere military glory may decline or suffer deductions from the sober estimates of history, who does not know and feel that Mr. STANTON's fame has only begun to glow, and that the rays, beautiful and warm as they are which, within one week, have been shining in concentrated splendor about his bier and hardly-closed grave, will gather in history into a sun that will fill distant ages and climes with the perfume and the glory of his deeds and his name. If, like another Elijah, he had ascended in a chariot of flame, it would have fitly symbolized his career, for he guided the burning wheels of the national wrath, organized its fury, inspired its course, witnessed its victory, declined its rewards, and almost shrunk from its honors; and because we could not pay him for all this, God took him to his own keeping, and may be trusted to requite our hopeless debt. Of Mr. LINCOLN and his great counselor and close companion in the war that made the nation great in itself, and in their pure and precious characters, may we not say as SIR WALTER SCOTT said of FOX and PITT:

> "Speak not for those a separate doom
> Whom fate made brothers in the tomb,
> But search the land of living men,
> Where wilt thou find their like again?"

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. THOMPSON.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, who said, Mr. President and Gentlemen: When the one man who could have saved France the benefits of her revolution while averting its excesses, thus conserving liberty with order—Count MIRABEAU—had ceased to breathe, the intelligence of this event was communicated to the Assembly in this brief and emphatic sentence: "*He is dead.*" And when the daily journals that day communicated to Paris and to France the great catastrophe, so identified with the future destiny of the nation, they opened the obituary with the same brief and pregnant words—"*Il est mort.*" No name was needed to interpret them. Everybody knew who was dead. The man who had said of himself, "In anarchy one may seem a despot that he may be a savior"—the man of whom others had said he could not have a party, for his only party was his head—the man who, amid the stormy scenes of debate, and the more stormy scenes of bloody war had established order and unity by the magnetism of his presence, by the force of his will, that mighty ruling and teeming spirit, whose very violence within itself commanded calmness in others, had ceased to be; *he* was dead. So when, last Friday, the telegraph flashed to all parts of this country the intelligence of the death of Mr. STANTON; everybody—man, woman and child knew who was dead. It was not that a party in the country had lost its leader, for he, too, could have no "party." His only "party" was his head. It was the nation who now felt the loss of one who with all the virtues of MIRABEAU, and more, and with none of his vices, had dared to *seem* a despot that he might be a saviour. [Applause.] The army of the North knew that he had gone who, through all the war had fed, clothed, equipped, housed and organized them for victory. The scattered, broken army of the South knew that that mighty spirit had passed away, which, behind artillery, and the strategy of Generals in the field, had moved on with unrelenting vigor, with mighty, ever-growing pressure, until the rebellion was crushed, because he would hear no terms but absolute submission. [Applause.] The civilized world knew that that great Minister of War had passed away, who, from the peaceful industries of this people had raised and equipped an army of 1,500,000 men, and, when their work was done, had remanded that army in two days to quiet works of industrious peace. There is hardly another man in the nation whose death could create in every household, for various causes, so profound an impression; and how few names are there among those that are gone that will stand, as the speaker before me has intimated, so great, so growing in the coming history of this country. Mr. President, the keynote of power in this world is personality. Not thought alone, not eloquence, not position, not circumstances give influence, but a living personality that can impress itself upon the man and the times—the force of the human soul putting itself into the souls of others, into the spirit of the nation. This nation had need of such. Go back ten years, to the time when this great free people were still burdened with slavery; when this vast nation of intelligent men was ruled by imposition. What need we had to rouse our souls, to lead us on to the grand future, saving us from the impotency and destruction that threatened us; what need of the examples of self-sacrifice, of supreme devotion to country, of loyalty to truth and justice. What need we had, without the walls of the Constitution our fathers had built, of such a zeal for the house as would drive out with a scourge the profaners of the temple, and overturn the tables of the money changers. [Applause.] The Doctor continued at some length his remarks upon the character and services of Mr. STANTON, which were listened to with marked attention throughout, and met with frequent applause.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL VAN BUREN.

When Dr. THOMPSON had taken his seat the Chairman introduced General THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, who, in substance, said: When I remember the wonderful events that crowded the later years of the sleeping hero whom we mourn, when I reflect upon his patriotism, his exhaustless energy, his indomitable will, his entire forgetfulness of self, his devotion to his country, and his sacrifice in her behalf, when I see on all sides the abundant fruits of his unceasing vigilance, his unwearied care, his unselfish labors, it seems to me as if golden silence alone could render a fitting tribute to his memory. His grand and noble character shall be recognized by after ages as one of the great gifts of God to his country and the world. Every patriot in the land will recall the dark days of our terrible struggle, when some battle had been lost, some new and dangerous treason discovered, some diabolical plot unearthed, when at every bulletin board worn and anxious faces read with dismay the fearful intelligence, when every true heart beat with anxiety and the very nation seemed stricken with paralysis—how, standing firmly at his post, working with teeming brain, with swelling heart, with untiring hands, knowing no rest, dismayed by no terror, thinking only of his country, EDWIN M. STANTON electrified the nation anew with his own energy and determination, and every heart whispered to itself "All is well while STANTON is Secretary of War." Those qualities which make up the daring and impulsive soldier we all admire, but we rely most on those stern virtues which learn "to labor and to wait." In these was Mr. STANTON preëminent, and with a determination that knew no lessening, and a confidence of final victory that no defeat could shake, he began and carried forward those great purposes which will forever make his name famous. Secretary STANTON accomplished a greater work than ever fell to the lot of PITT or CARNOT, or any other War Minister of the world. He not only supported Mr. LINCOLN, but impatiently urged the issuance of the renowned order which made a nation free. He not only pushed forward with all vigor the war against armed treason in the field, but he laid his strong arms on dastardly traitors at home. He plundered no man to enrich himself. The harpies who fattened on the robbery of their country, found no friend in him. Receiving a salary scarcely fitted for a clerk in his Department, he yet kept his hands clean from all unholy gains, and left his office a poor and honest man. My countrymen, his memory remains to us; his great deeds are part of our history, and throughout the unknown future of this land his name shall ever be quoted as the synonym of bravery and patriotism, of truth and honor and worth.

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Club be expressed to the Committee for their judicious arrangements for this occasion, and to the gentlemen who have so ably addressed us; and that the proceedings of this meeting and the addresses delivered be entered upon the records of the Club and published for circulation among its members.

The Meeting of the Citizens of Pittsburg—Personal Reminiscences.

Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD was among the speakers at the meeting of the citizens of Pittsburg, Penn., held at the call of the Mayor, on Monday, to give expression to their feelings upon the death of ex-Secretary STANTON, and in the course of his remarks said:

"In the year 1850, when he was the partner of Judge SHALER, late of this city, and I spent most of my time in his office, I had occasion to be absent a few days on the Alleghany Mountains. One night I dreamed a terrible and frightful dream about my friend STANTON, and awakened in alarm. I fell asleep again, and again the same thing returned to annoy me, and I awakened in a fright. I was at once impressed with the idea that some terrible calamity had happened him just at that time. I lighted a candle, marked the time by my watch, and again went to sleep. In the morning early I wrote him of my dream, and gave him the exact time of the occurrence; the next day I returned, went to his office; he met me with extended arms, clasping me to his bosom, and with his head sobbing on my shoulder he said, 'This is a very mysterious thing; the time mentioned in your letter was the most perilous moment of my life.' This was never after explained to me."

During his remarks General MOORHEAD read the following letter from Mr. STANTON:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1869.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your favor was received this morning. This will enable me to enjoy that rest from labor and professional toil which the restoration of my health requires, and that will, I hope, contribute to its full establishment. The recent improvement is very encouraging, and, my strength restored, I shall need help from no one beyond the invigorating cordial of friendship and good wishes of good people like yourself, of which, thank Providence, I seem to have no lack. In respect to the subscription you mention, and the generosity of the people of Pittsburg, I have no doubt of their liberal kindness, and that many would rejoice at the opportunity to evince it; but I know of no extremity that could reconcile me to it while I am capable of earning my daily bread by daily labor, and short of starvation of my family. To such extremity I hope never to reach. Although my health and the vigor of my life, at the period of its greatest ease and professional prosperity and social comfort, have been lost in the public service, the consciousness of high duty fulfilled takes away much of the regret such loss might have occasioned—especially as my official station was not sought after, but was cast upon me by unexpected call in the day of danger. In all the dark years of discouragement, disaster, persecution and calumny my heart was strengthened and my courage upheld by the reflection that such troubles could only be for a brief period compared with the great hereafter. I am, therefore, cheerfully resigned to my own lot for the short term of service that remains, not envying the apparent prosperity of those who have prospered by the fortunes of war, and I trust that strength will be given for my "soul to march on," however rugged and weary the march. * * * That the blessings of Providence may be bountifully bestowed upon you and yours, is the earnest prayer of your sincere friend,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., who also addressed the meeting, gave the following interesting account of conversations with the great War Minister:

"In a conversation the evening before the battle of Bull Run, I asked him anxiously if he thought there could be any doubt of our success. 'We'll be whipped,' was his excited reply. 'Is it possible? Why do you think so?' 'I know it; they are prepared, and we are not. General SCOTT should have gone to Richmond when he marched to Alexandria.' The civilian STANTON knew the position better than did the Commanding General. A few days after his appointment as Secretary of War, I met him in the rotunda of the Capitol and congratulated him upon his appointment, and told him that a prominent gentleman had asked me in the cars if I knew how STANTON was on the slavery question. I had said if right on anything it was that. 'They will find out how I am on the slavery question. I hate slavery! It is doomed!' He sent for me, and when I went to his office he placed in my hand papers and letters charging frauds and wrongs against the Government in the contract and Quartermaster Departments. 'This must be stopped; it shall be stopped; and I want you and other men for whom I have no pay to help me stop it.' And all through his administration—incorruptibly, fearlessly, persistently and mercilessly to the offenders—he labored to protect the Government against fraud, and to punish defrauders. His judgment of the public servants, civil or military, seldom erred. On one occasion, when he was about to leave his office to go to a Cabinet meeting, he requested me to stop a moment. 'You went to Pittsburg Landing; did you see General GRANT?' 'No, I had no time for that.' 'Did you hear that he was drunk in the battle?' 'No, it could not have been, or I should have heard of it from some of the sick and wounded soldiers on the steamer.' 'I don't believe it,' said he, 'and yet a respectable committee of gentlemen from Louisville are here who have about persuaded the President to displace him. They shall not succeed,' was his energetic conclusion of the sentence—and, thank God they did not succeed."

THE ALABAMA NEGOTIATIONS.

English Opinions on the Proposed Convention at Washington.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

We reprint to-day a paragraph on the *Alabama* claims which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 30th ult., and seems for many reasons to deserve attention. The NEW-YORK TIMES has from its birth been distinguished among its contemporaries in the Empire City as being at once reasonable and respectable. There are still in New-York a sufficient number of newspapers charactenized by the evil traits of the *Sewer* and the *Stabber*, described in Mr. DICKENS' novel, and of which Mr. Jefferson Brick, in a perpetual state of rabid adolescence, might be supposed to be the *rédacteur en chef*. On the other hand, there are to be found journals of unimpeachable honesty, but maintaining a singular existence, apparently without any exercise of the reasoning faculty. With them novelty is conclusive evidence of truth, and eccentricity the most trustworthy criterion of sound judgment. The late Mr. RAYMOND, in establishing the NEW-YORK TIMES, wisely determined to avoid both these errors. He struggled to make his journal worthy of respect, both intellectually and morally. An unflinching Republican, he supported the policy of the war to the end, but then withstood the extreme wing of the victors by advocating liberal terms of readmission to the Union for the vanquished. He early separated himself from President JOHNSON, but he resisted the prosecution of the impeachment, the near success of which cast such discredit on Republican training. And since Mr. RAYMOND's premature death his spirit has survived to influence the management of the newspaper he created. It continues to be fair, reasonable, honest, and may commonly be accepted as presenting something like the better opinion of the American people.

We have thus dwelt on the character of the NEW-YORK TIMES for two reasons. In the first place, it has, through its merits, naturally attracted the attention and commanded the confidence of successive Administrations, and the indications it gives of the policy of the President and his Cabinet may generally be trusted. When it announces, as it does in the short article before us, that General GRANT has, through his Secretary of State, instructed Mr. MOTLEY that the American Government is willing to reopen negotiations with Great Britain for the settlement of existing differences, upon the condition that the negotiations are carried on throughout at Washington, we are induced as much by the position of the newspaper as by other circumstances to believe the announcement. Our second reason for dwelling on the character of the NEW-YORK TIMES is that, while honestly praising the way in which it is ordinarily conducted, we may more unreservedly than we otherwise could express our extreme dissatisfaction with the whole tone and scope of the present paragraph. The journal comments upon the condition the President and his Cabinet are said to have attached to the offer to reopen negotiations in a strain which bodes ill for a speedy settlement of the question in a friendly spirit. The stipulation that the negotiations should be carried on throughout at Washington would undoubtedly, we are told, "go far toward rendering a treaty acceptable to our people." This phrase, "our people," is one that is often heard from American lips, and it always implies the same thing. It means that the speaker is uttering some opinion or expressing some sentiment of the soundness or justice of which he is not quite assured, and he shelters himself behind the greatest authority known to him—the authority, to wit, of a supposed popular voice. When an American begins a sentence with "Our people, Sir, believe," he half confesses that the belief is without solid foundation; when "our people have concluded" to do anything, there is just a consciousness that the thing resolved upon is of doubtful rectitude. The phrase breathes the same spirit as that of "our country, right or wrong," which palliated so much that was otherwise unjustifiable twenty and odd years ago. The writer in the NEW-YORK TIMES goes on to explain why "our people" would look not unfavorably upon a treaty negotiated and completed at Washington: "They would have no cause for suspecting that their agent had been hoodwinked if the arrangements were discussed and settled at their own doors. The majority of the witnesses are on this side of the Atlantic, and it is much more reasonable to ask that the Court of Adjudication should sit here than in London." The first observation upon this is that the writer apparently knew so little of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, that was so summarily rejected under Mr. SUMNER's mistaken advice, as to be unaware that it was provided in it that the court for determining the claims of Americans on our Government should sit at Washington. It is undoubtedly reasonable that the tribunal appointed for working out a treaty should hold its sittings in such places as are most convenient for the reception and determination of the claims preferred, and this was arranged in the convention of last year. But this consideration does not at all apply to the negotiations leading up to a treaty, with which witnesses have nothing whatever to do. Before making another observation upon the language of the NEW-YORK TIMES we would have it understood that we do not object, the British people would not object, our Government would not object, to open negotiations in a proper manner at Washington, or Paris, or St. Petersburg, or anywhere else out of the dangerous atmosphere of London. It does not occur to us to suspect those with whom we have to deal of attempts to overreach us, and we are confident that, try what they like, the simple honesty of our diplomatic agents will be a sufficient safeguard for our fortunes and our honor. Mr. GLADSTONE mentioned a year or two since a saying of Lord ABERDEEN's, that it was his custom to believe the men he met; and Lord ABERDEEN's successors at the Foreign Office have not departed from the transparent principles of his conduct. Premising so much, we must add that the suggestion that there is any cause for suspicion that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was "hoodwinked" last year is a wrong to him and to us. Mr. JOHNSON was as shrewd a negotiator as ever represented a nation, and the proof is that he obtained from our Foreign Minister a Convention which, left incomplete, was ratified by his successor, in which all the points ever raised in the correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Lord RUSSELL were directly or by necessary implication referred to arbitration. As for the supposition that our Foreign Secretaries attempted to "hoodwink" Mr. JOHNSON, the thing is so ludicrous that we can only put it aside with disdain. The writer in the NEW-YORK TIMES has, however, more to say in the same sense. He expresses an opinion that an agreement to fix upon Washington as the seat of future negotiations would be "a guarantee of the sincerity of the English Government;" and, after remarking that the terms of a treaty might be agreed upon as well between Mr. FISH and Mr. THORNTON as between Mr. MOTLEY and Lord CLARENDON, adds: "Mr. THORNTON is a fair-minded man, and he has lived away from his own country too many years to be much under the influence of those British prejudices which were adverse to our interests during the rebellion." It would thus seem that the negotiation is not only to be fixed at Washington, but Mr. THORNTON is to be retained as negotiator; and again we feel no objection to the arrangement. But we must again reject unreservedly the innuendoes on which it is based. Mr. THORNTON will probably resent with warmth the imputation that he has ceased to be an Englishman; but when we remember that it must be the present Lord DERBY and Lord CLARENDON who are described as "under the influence of those British prejudices which were adverse to Federal interests during the rebellion," all other feeling is merged in amusement. Lord DERBY's passionless intellect and Lord CLARENDON's wide experience of men and cities in all lands have probably made them the two men in all England most thoroughly emancipated from partisanship and prejudice.

We have said that if Mr. MOTLEY proposes, on behalf of his country, that negotiations shall be reopened at Washington, the proposal will be accepted; but we must add that it is useless to negotiate, or to talk of negotiating, unless each side is prepared to enter upon negotiations with confidence in the honor of the other. The American charge against us is that we did not show a proper feeling toward them during the war, and our want of proper feeling led us to afford an unfair assistance to their enemies. Our defence is that our duty was to abstain from showing feeling toward either side, and that the alleged unfair assistance was no more than a strict observance of neutrality. It is plain that satisfactory relations between the two countries will not be restored until we understand and respect their craving for sympathy, and they understand the difficulties of our situation as impartial bystanders, very much injured by a war in which, nevertheless, we felt ourselves bound to abstain from interference. We shall never arrive at such a restoration of friendship as this if we begin in the spirit of pettifogging attorneys. American writers and statesmen may remember with advantage that our blood is, after all, not so very different from their own, that we are not without susceptibilities as well as themselves, and that it is not probable that we shall be drawn toward them by suggestions that we are probably "insincere" in our conduct, and bent on "hoodwinking" those with whom we profess to be dealing openly.

From the Manchester Examiner & Times.

It would appear from a paragraph in the NEW-YORK TIMES that the United States Government are no more inclined than we are for an indefinite postponement of the *Alabama* question. Accordingly we are informed, on what is probably official authority, that while Mr. MOTLEY has not been empowered to deal with the question diplomatically, he has been instructed to make known to the British Government the willingness of the President and his Cabinet to reopen negotiations. Our preliminary consent, however, is required to one condition, viz., that the negotiations shall be conducted throughout at Washington. The NEW-YORK TIMES is of opinion that such a stipulation, if agreed to, would go far toward rendering a treaty acceptable to the American people, and that it ought not to be viewed with disfavor in London. As regards ourselves, we cannot imagine that any objection could be raised to such an arrangement. The place selected for carrying on the negotiations must be a subject of pure indifference, at all events to us. The capital of either country, or, for that matter, a solitary island in the sea, would do equally well, and if, for any reason soever, the choice of Washington would be more acceptable to the Americans, that alone is enough to decide the point. Considering the very wide discrepancies of opinion which the negotiators will have to reconcile when they set to work, it will be an advantage if we can gratify the other parties to the suit by a concession which costs us nothing. Among other reasons for selecting Washington, the NEW-YORK TIMES says that the American people would have no cause for suspecting that their agent had been hoodwinked if the arrangements were discussed and settled at their own doors, while, by acceding to the proposal, the British Government would give a pledge of its sincerity, and nothing would be left to excite popular suspicion. Our contemporary further observes that it is more reasonable to ask that the court of adjudication should sit in Washington than in London. It is agreeable to find that matters have got so far, even in imagination, for when the court of adjudication begins work we shall be at the end of the controversy.

We can discover nothing in the tenor of this paragraph which is not quite friendly, nothing certainly that ought to inflict the slightest wound on British sensibilities; but the *Times* comes down upon its New-York namesake with great wrath. After bestowing upon it a good deal of elaborate patronage, which no doubt will be duly appreciated, the *Times* expresses great indignation at the charge that we "hoodwinked" Mr. JOHNSON, and still more at the suspicions thrown out regarding the sincerity of the British Government. That the journal in which such sentiments find expression is the ablest and most impartial of the American Press, is regarded as an aggravation of the offence, and the moral drawn by the *Times* is that we have little reason to expect a satisfactory settlement of the question at issue, so long as the most moderate of the New-York papers can discourse upon us in such a style as this. Moreover, our conduct stands forth in such noble contrast. We never accuse a foreign diplomatist of "hoodwinking" a British Ambassador; we never allow ourselves to suspect the sincerity of a Government with which we may have to negotiate. We are the Bayards of diplomacy, and cannot understand the meanness which creeps into human souls in New-York. Now, all this is sheer nonsense. When nations are striving to close a long litigated bargain, they generally have, and avow, enough suspicion to justify them in keeping their eyes wide open. Surely, the *Times* has not forgotten the charge of duplicity we brought against Russia in the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the Crimean war, or in the dispute over the "two Bolgrads," when we alleged the use of false maps with a foregone intention to deceive. Something like "hoodwinking" has been freely ascribed to M. ROUHER and his colleagues in connection with the French Treaty, and much has been made of the supposed advantages obtained by them over the frank and unsuspecting nature of Mr. COBDEN. Would the *Times* find it convenient to reproduce the charges which have been made in its own columns against the United States negotiators in the settlement of the Boundary dispute, or the lessons deduced as to the habitual caution necessary in dealing with American statesmen? Nay, on this very *Alabama* question, the *Times* has taxed the American Government with insincerity, that is, with engaging in negotiations without wishing them to have a satisfactory issue. A suspicion to that effect was pretty general in this country, and loudly expressed, when Mr. SEWARD broke off the correspondence with Lord STANLEY, by claiming to refer to arbitration the good faith of the British Government in issuing the neutrality proclamation.

We should hardly think it worth while to dwell upon these points were it not that, in the intercourse of nations, small matters are often more important than larger ones. But the NEW-YORK TIMES does not expose either itself or the United States Government to the awful charge of harboring a suspicion of British straightforwardness and sincerity. Its remarks are made solely with reference to the American people, and it is beyond all doubt that, in their opinion, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's easy-going nature gave undue advantages to the British Foreign Office. It is equally beyond doubt that the opinion is absolutely unfounded. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was as shrewd as he was polite. He shook hands with everybody and soft-sawdered the British nation till we hardly knew what to say in self-defence against his artillery of compliments. But Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON always had his eye on the main chance, and he actually succeeded in getting the signature of the Foreign Minister to a treaty which gave up substantially the very point which we had obstinately refused to yield to his predecessor. He was enabled to do this the more easily by giving to the treaty that abstract form and colorless complexion which so offended the American people. They were caught by the outside; if they had looked within and calmly examined the scope of the treaty, they never would have rejected it. But people don't look into treaties any more than the purchasers of OVEREND & GURNEY's shares looked into the deeds of transfer. They judge of them by the character and professions of the officials engaged in the transaction. So, when the American people saw their ambassador paying his court to the British aristocracy, praising everything British, and pronouncing us the finest nation the world ever saw, they were filled with indignation. He had been sent to frighten us, if not to curse us, and behold, he blessed us morning, noon and night. Instead of rasping us for our sins, every word he spoke distilled honey, and when his countrymen sought to follow with their eyes the severe and reticent man whose look was to quail us, they saw him they thought upon his knees, beseeching us to respond to the unutterable affection which every true American cherished for us and ours. After this the treaty was doomed. It had one great flaw, and one we could not heal; it was negotiated by Mr. JOHNSON. That he had succeeded was a proof that he had succumbed to British blandishments. All this is matter of fact, and it offers an easy explanation of the remarks of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Our contemporary believes, and with good reason, that the American people would have more confidence in the negotiations if they were carried on at Washington. They would then have no reason to suspect the existence of influence which in their opinion told so powerfully against American interests in the hands of Mr. JOHNSON. The mere fact also that the British Government sent an Ambassador across the Atlantic to open negotiations at Washington would seem to imply that we were taking the initiative, and would be regarded as a pledge of our sincere desire to have the controversy brought to a satisfactory conclusion. All this is perfectly true in the facts which it assumes, and perfectly friendly in the spirit which it manifests. In placing so much stress upon a condition which seems trivial in our eyes, viz., the selection of Washington in preference to London, it further assumes that the manner and spirit in which the negotiations are conducted are almost of as much consequence as the particular conclusions which may be reached. We regret on public grounds that civil overtures should have met with such a rude reception. It is not in this way that journalism can acquit itself of its international responsibilities; and we are certain that the British Government, acting herein as the real interpreter of British opinion, will respond to the advances of the United States Government in a spirit exactly the reverse of that which we have referred to simply to condemn.

The Widow of President Lincoln—Her Reported Marriage to a Baden Count.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
Thursday, Dec. 16, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Certain French and English papers contain a notice of an intended marriage of Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN to a Baden Count, which is one of the basest lies ever invented and told, and evidently fabricated to injure the reputation of the lady. Since her arrival in Europe—a short interval excepted—Mrs. LINCOLN has resided in this city in the most quiet, secluded and unpretending manner. She occupies a small apartment in the immediate neighborhood of the boarding school attended by her youngest son, TAD. She lives in the humblest style, does not mingle in society, wears mourning up to the present day, receives no gentlemen visitors, has never resided in the Grand Duchy of Baden nor been at or near the Baden Court, and is entirely unacquainted with the Count with whom her name has been coupled.

The Tax on Incomes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

With you and with many others I say let the taxes be reduced—and especially the income tax. The article signed "Clerk" in your paper last week was worthy of consideration. It makes a vast difference with a man whether his income is derived from his salary, from his labor or from the interest of his bonds, &c. I am one of those who live upon a salary, and five per cent. upon a salary of $2,000 is a great tax. It is high time we have some relief—that a difference be made between those who have an income from labor, an income from interest, an income from principal, and an income without principal. We have borne it quietly for several years. But we think now is the time to have material relief, and if we cannot have it, we must look to those who will promise it, and not be indifferent to our claim. The exemption ought to be increased largely and the percentage diminished, and both to commence immediately. Without this it will not be satisfactory to those who suffer, and to the undersigned.

ONE OF THEM.

CURRENT NOTES.

Good by, '69.

There have been 1,122 delighted visitors to the Yosemite Valley this year.

Columbus, Ky., has 3,000 inhabitants and no school house.

A young Kentuckian has distinguished himself by marrying his grandmother's sister.

The Alabama State Normal school, at Mountain Home, is to be opened to-morrow.

A Lynchburg jury has condemned a man to pay $12 and costs for poisoning a dog.

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY told the Philadelphians on Wednesday night how great a field for enterprise there is on the Pacific Coast.

Chicago has manufactured this year 5,442,327 gallons of highwines. Last year it manufactured only 2,082,624 gallons.

McDONALD CLARK, the "Mad Poet," once said that "any expression of thought, so arranged as to make a man fight or cry, is poetry."

The temperance societies in Trenton, N. J., are to unite in the formation of a Funeral Aid Association.

An Illinois paper reports that a "reliable" Republican daily is to be started in Chicago about the 1st of January.

The Louisiana planters have used up all New-Orleans' supply of small bills and currency to pay their hands, and the city merchants are much incommoded by the lack of small change.

Prince ARTHUR is returning from his moose hunting expedition dejected, as he has been unsuccessful in shooting any moose "in consequence of the weather."

A clergyman in Lewiston, Me., married a couple some time ago, and was asked to wait for his fee until "pay day." Pay day has not yet come to him.

Visitors to Hartford complain that they can't move there without running against a President, Secretary or agent of an insurance company.

The friends of Women's Suffrage in California are to hold a State Convention in San Francisco on Wednesday, Jan. 26. It will assemble in Dashaway Hall. Apt name!

A lady who is canvassing for a book in Vincennes, Ind., took umbrage at an article in one of the papers there, and interviewed the editor with a revolver. He said he didn't mean it.

At the special election the Democracy of Champaign County, Ohio, ran a negro for State Senator on a ticket declaring that "if he is white enough to vote, he is white enough to be voted for."

The models of vessels at the New-York, Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards, not required for the purposes of construction, are all to be removed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Governor CLAYTON, of Arkansas, says he intends to carry out the liberal policy he recently laid down in his speech, feeling assured that it meets the approval of good citizens and will be for the best interests of the State.

A letter from England is waiting in Toronto for a laborer named ROBERT HARDING, who removed to the States about six months ago. ROBERT would do well to apply for it, as it conveys information that he has been left £2,000 by a relative.

Collector CASEY, of New-Orleans, has directed that all persons holding positions in the Custom House under his control must, before the 1st of January, furnish heads of departments where they are employed certificates of their standing in the Republican Party.

The call for the Maine State Temperance Convention is addressed to the men and women of Maine who are in favor of the suppression of intemperance, and of the advancement of prohibition "by all such measures as experience has demonstrated to be necessary."

Mr. THOMAS HASKELL has returned to Paris, Me., after an absence of seventeen years, and has greatly incommoded his "heirs" by demanding a return of his property, which they divided among them long ago, supposing him to be dead.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says it is obvious that the Democratic Party has no leader either in the Senate or the House, and that Kentucky has a greater amount of ability in Congress now than any of the States of equal representation.

A man in Ohio who recently assaulted another with a heavy hickory stick having sharp steel points driven near each other down about half its length, and a long steel blade in its end, was bound over in the sum of $300 for simple assault and battery.

An attempt was made unsuccessfully on Wednesday to swindle the New-York State National Bank of Albany by means of forged letters of introduction and check of S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., of this City, for $800. The check purported to be a certified one on the Third National Bank of New-York.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that Chief Justice CARTER, who is a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Ohio, which lost over $600,000 by the defalcation of the cashier, Mr. BUELL, announces his intention to hold the Directors personally responsible for his share of the losses, under section 53 of the National Banking act.

Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, has written to Portland, Me., that he has been directed to visit that city as the representative of the Queen on the arrival of the remains of GEORGE PEABODY; also that the Admiralty thought the *Monarch* and the *Plymouth* will be twenty-eight days on the passage. If so, the vessels will not arrive until Jan. 18.

The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in January amount to $11,379,985, against $12,343,517 in July last. The railroads pay about the same as usual, but the manufacturing stocks have fallen off. The gold payments at the Sub-Treasury will be about $4,646,799—less than in July. The total of gold payments on United States bonds, State bonds, &c., will be $5,308,974.

The Bucyrus (Ohio) *Forum* comes to the defence of Congressman MUNGEN for his speech favoring repudiation. And it predicts that the "smouldering financial volcano, whose crater is now covered over with the thin blanket of GARFIELD's resolution, will ere long break forth from its subterranean depths like another Ætna, and bury bondholder and bond under the molten lava of irretrievable ruin."

A Cleveland clergyman last Sunday, after reading an announcement of a social gathering to be held during the week, said that he had been led into advertising dancing parties, involuntarily, in this way several times, and that he had concluded, if he ascertained that there was a dance after this particular party, that he would never again read an announcement handed him by the person from whom he received this.

Alluding to the article in the TIMES on the cost of transportation between the Mississippi Valley and New-York, the Richmond *Whig* suggests that the completion of the Virginia *free* water line would be the most efficacious of all conceivable remedies. That, it thinks, would at once reduce extortionate rates on all competing lines. The Richmond *Dispatch* entertains similar views.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times* thinks it compliments Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, by alluding to him as the "Last of the Mohicans," and saying: "Were it not that all his eloquence is wasted in attacking foregone conclusions, and had he the advantage of addressing a more evenly-balanced legislative assembly, he might wield considerable influence. As it is, he is now merely the Senatorial exponent of the Lost Cause, and a vivid reminder of *ante bellum* days."

A paper out in Illinois talks in this way: "If you owe one but a single dollar, go and pay him; when there is so little money we ought to keep it moving around lively. Jim owed us, and we owed Bill, and Bill owed Jim. Jim got mad because we made him pay one morning last week; but we paid Bill, and Bill paid Jim, and Jim went to bed that night happy as a clam, with just as much money as he had in the morning, and three men out of debt."

The Philadelphia Association of heirs of ANNEKE JANS BOGARDUS held a cheerful meeting on Tuesday night, at which it was announced that the bills would be filed in less than fifteen days against the Trinity Corporation, in the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York. The Treasurer read his annual report, showing that the receipts this year were $139 25, and the expenditures $139 25, which certainly shows very nice calculation.

Delaware Republican papers are again alluding to the extraordinary character of the State Tax law. It levies special taxes on banks, insurance companies, canals, railroads, &c., and then, to gather everything generally, provides for a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon the cash value of the capital stock of any corporation chartered by this or any other State, "lawfully doing business in this State." Under this provision the Western Union Telegraph Company is asked to pay $45,000 this year.

Ten of the men arrested in California for conspiracy against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, as accessories in burning some of its property, have been discharged in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court, which declared that an accessory before or after the fact in the commission of a public offence must be indicted and tried in that county where his offence as accessory was committed, notwithstanding the principal offence was committed in another county. These ten men, if they were accessories at all, gave aid and comfort to the conspirators in Washoe County, Nevada, and hence the Placer County Court before which they were brought had no jurisdiction.

The New-Haven *Palladium* tells a horrible story of brutality to a wife to the following effect: ALEXANDER McCRADY went with his wife from Plymouth to Waterbury to pass Christmas. On the way home they quarreled, and McCRADY, who was slightly intoxicated, seized his wife and threw her out of the wagon, breaking both bones of leg below the knee. He then told her she must walk the rest of the way, but the poor woman being unable to rise, he got out and fell to beating and kicking her. He finally threw her into the wagon, and on arriving home threw her into the yard, where she lay nearly insensible, while with a knife he cut off every particle of her clothing. He then tied a rope around her and drew her under a shed, where he left her with a parting kick—stabled and fed his horse and went to bed. We live in a Christian land!

Resignation of a Supreme Court Clerk.

Mr. JOHN B. McKEAN, who for nearly seven years past has occupied the important position of Clerk of the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I., has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted, to take effect on the first of the ensuing month. It is but fair to say that Mr. McKEAN, during the entire term of his office, amid the arduous duties incumbent upon him, has been uniformly polite to those doing business with him, always very accommodating to the members of the Bar, and the members of the New-York Press have especial reason to be grateful for his many important items of information. The following correspondence explains itself:

SUPREME COURT, Dec. 30, 1869.

Chas. E. Loew, Esq., County Clerk and Clerk Supreme Court.

DEAR SIR: I herewith resign my position as Clerk of Supreme Court Circuit, Part First. In doing so it becomes my duty to thank you (and, believe me, I do most heartily) for your great kindness and consideration. It has been my privilege to occupy the Clerk's desk in Part First since February, 1863, a period of almost seven years, and during that time I have been the constant recipient of much kindness and goodwill, but to you, Sir, I owe a special debt of gratitude, which I will ever seek to repay and which shall never be forgotten. With kindest regards to all my fellow-clerks, I am very truly your obliged friend,

JOHN B. McKEAN.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
NEW COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

John B. McKean, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It was with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure that I received your resignation as Clerk of Circuit, Part I., Supreme Court, regret at losing an efficient and worthy officer, pleasure at learning of the advancement of so deserving a gentleman as yourself. During the comparatively long period that you have occupied the clerkship of Part I. you have discharged the duties of the position with much credit, and have shown yourself to be a conscientious and industrious public servant, and it is with the very best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness that I subscribe myself,

Very truly yours, CHAS. E. LOEW.

Another Meeting of Petroleum Oil Exporters.

A meeting of the petroleum oil exporters was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine-street, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee recently appointed to arrange for the sale and purchase of petroleum. Mr. BURLAGE occupied the chair, and Mr. BRINSLEY was appointed Secretary.

Mr. MERSSEREU informed the meeting that the Committee up to the present had made no arrangement with the trade of New-York, but it had conferred with Committees from Pittsburg and Philadelphia on the subject, and they had come to an agreement with them that from the 1st January, 1870, the oil be sold by weight of 6½ to a gallon; that the tares be actual, and that proper inspectors be appointed to examine their correctness.

Mr. RUYTON expressed himself in favor of 6¾ to the gallon, as adopted at Marseilles and several European cities.

A resolution was subsequently adopted accepting the contract entered into between the Committees from New-York, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and appointing a Committee to lay it before the dealers, refiners, &c., of the City, for their consideration.

On the motion of Mr. THUREEN, the meeting resolved itself into an Association for the framing of by-laws for the regulation of the trade, after which it adjourned.

The French Mail—Change in the Rates of Postage.

On and after Saturday next a change will be made in the postal arrangements between this country and France. Heretofore the rate on letters to that country direct has been fifteen cents per quarter ounce, and on letters for Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, twenty-one cents per quarter ounce. Prepayment was optional, as also on letters sent to France *via* England. Hereafter the following rate of postage will be charged on all correspondence sent to France by direct mail, viz.: Letters, ten cents per single rate of half ounce or under, prepayment compulsory; newspapers, two cents, prepayment compulsory; book packets and samples of merchandise, four cents per ounce or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory.

Letters for France *via* England should be posted prepaid, the United States inland and sea postage only, of four cents per single rate.

Newspapers, book packets, and samples of merchandise cannot be sent to France by way of England.

Attempt to Swindle a Troy Bank.

A telegram was received from Albany yesterday, by Messrs. CHITTENDEN & Co., of this City, stating that an attempt had been made to swindle a Troy bank by a man who deposited a certified check on a bank in this City, purporting to be drawn by that firm. A similar attempt was made to defraud the New-York State National Bank at Albany. A man giving the name of WILLIAM H. RAYMOND deposited a certified check on the Third National Bank of this City for $3,000, purporting to have been signed by Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. He also had a letter of introduction purporting to have been written by the same firm. The Cashier of the bank, before receiving the check, telegraphed to this City, and learned that the check was a forgery. RAYMOND did not return to learn whether the check would be cashed.

Proposed New Buildings Since Last Report.

The following new buildings have been proposed since our last report:

Five first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, 17½ by 42 feet, three stories, brown-stone front. LAWRENCE DALY, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, No. 333 West Twenty-eighth-street, 12.9 by 55 feet, four stories, brown-stone front. H. M. and ANNA LOWENSTEIN, owners.

Two stores and tenements, west side of Third-avenue, north of Fifty-sixth-street, 25 by 30 feet, brick and iron front, two stories. G. W. PELL, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Eighty-fifth-street, 150 feet west of First-avenue, 18 by 38 feet, two stories, frame. THOMAS BENNETT, owner.

Correction.

In the Seventh District the following ticket was elected by the Republicans on Wednesday night, (instead of that reported yesterday,) receiving 618 votes to 298 for the Thomas E. [Stewart] Company's ticket: President, Colonel Frederick A. Conkling; First Vice-President, Andrew Kinnis; Second Vice-President, William Mertan; Recording Secretary, John H. Allen; Corresponding Secretary, James J. Carroll; Treasurer, General Patrick H. Jones. General Committee, John D. Lawson, Henry E. Davies, Jacob H. Gumble, Christopher Iles, Joseph Forbes, Cornelius Van Cott, James C. Richmond, William Terhune, John McCabe, George W. Clarke.

THE MAILS.

Settlement of the Steamship Difficulties.

The Transportation of Two Weekly Foreign Mails Secured.

The North German Lloyds and New-York and Liverpool Steam Companies Engaged to Carry—The New Post Office and the House Committee—Further Proceedings Yesterday—The Witnesses and Their Testimony.

In the TIMES of yesterday we gave an account of the action of Postmaster-General CRESWELL with regard to the transmission of foreign mails, the steamers heretofore carrying them having refused to accept the reduced rate to be paid for ocean postage after the 1st of January, 1870. As our readers are aware, the result of Mr. CRESWELL's conference, on Wednesday, with the various owners and agents of steamship lines, was an arrangement entered into with Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, of the New-York and Liverpool Steam Company, whereby they agree to take out a mail, weekly, to Liverpool, for the price proposed to be paid by the United States Government, viz.: Six cents per ounce for letters, and six cents per pound for other postal matter. When the conference closed on Wednesday evening, also, Messrs. OELRICHS & Co., agents of the North German Lloyds, had agreed to take out another mail weekly, to be delivered at Southampton, provided they got permission from their main office, in Bremen, to carry it at the rate named, and the Postmaster-General remained in this City on Wednesday night, awaiting the answering dispatch from Bremen. Yesterday morning Mr. CRESWELL was at the Post Office in conference with Postmaster JONES, where he was waited on by the American agents of the North German Lloyds, who informed him they had received a reply to their dispatch of inquiry, whereby the proprietors of the line empowered them to enter into an arrangement to take the foreign mails on the terms proposed. This insures the transportation of the principal two foreign mails weekly; but there are two others, the Tuesday's and Thursday's mails, which have yet to be provided for. As these are of lesser consequence, however, there will be no material inconvenience suffered by their being temporarily suspended until Mr. CRESWELL can make arrangements for having them carried at the reduced rate of compensation. The Williams & Guion line comprises eight splendid steamers, whose average trips across the Atlantic are made in about six hours' more time than is taken by the Cunarders, so there will be a delay of only about ten hours in the delivery of the mails in any part of the United Kingdom, counting the time occupied in going from Liverpool or Southampton to and in distributing the mail at the General Post Office in London. The steamers of the Williams & Guion's line, are the *Manhattan*, *Idaho*, *Colorado*, *Minnesota*, *Nevada*, *Nebraska*, *Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*, all of which are well built, eminently seaworthy, and have for the most part American owners. The first mail under this new arrangement will be taken out by the *Rhein*, of the North German line, which leaves New-York for Southampton and Bremen at 6 o'clock A. M. on Saturday morning next. The first mail by the Williams & Guion line will go by the *Manhattan*, which sails on Wednesday next. Thursday was the regular sailing day of the North German liners, but it has been changed to Saturday, in order to accommodate the Post Office Department. Having made satisfactory arrangements with regard to the foreign mails, Postmaster-General CRESWELL left for Washington at 1 P. M. yesterday. Doubtless further negotiations will be entered into in a short time, whereby the Tuesday and Thursday mails will be transmitted, so that then the usual number, four per week, will leave here for Europe.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Proceedings Before the Congressional Committee Yesterday—What They Seek to Know—Expenditures and Appropriations—Difficulties in the Way of a Change.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads assembled again at the Astor House, Room No. 41, yesterday, and before examining any witnesses proceeded to view the site whereon the new Post Office is being erected, and the adjacent property, to which some persons wish to have the site removed.

Mr. CALVIN S. HULBURD, the Superintendent of construction, and Mr. JEREMIAH F. SMITH, his assistant, accompanied them and pointed out the various portions of the work which were of interest, after which the Committee adjourned to the Astor House, and proceeded to examine Messrs. HULBURD and SMITH in detail.

THE WORK ON THE BUILDING.

At the present time the condition of the work is in every way satisfactory. The labor has been almost uninterrupted since the 20th of August last, and it will be conducted through the Winter with all possible regularity. As long as the granite blocks can be heated so that the cement will not freeze in the process of laying, the work can be continued. The contractors in charge of the construction feel confident that unless orders are received to cease, the foundation walls and the piers can be laid, so that by Spring the work will be raised to a level with the ground. By the aid of the derricks—seven in number—seven piers can be laid each day; and an idea can be formed of the rapidity with which the labor is being pushed forward, when it is stated that on one occasion, quite recently, a block of granite weighing eight tons, was raised from the ground by one derrick, transferred to another and deposited in its bed, a distance of 150 feet from the place whence it was taken, within the space of five minutes. All the materials necessary for the construction of the basement and sub-basement are on the ground, or rapidly arriving, except the granite, which comes forward slowly. Could the blocks be obtained in sufficient quantity, all the piers could be laid within two weeks.

THE SIZE OF THE BUILDING.

It has been asserted that the supervising architect has changed the plans originally determined upon, so as to leave a space "twenty-five feet wide by 360 feet long," on the northern face of the structure; that he has failed to utilize forty feet on the lower or southern end, which were originally intended to be devoted to the purposes of a vestibule and balcony for the first two stories of the building. Upon an examination of the plans, as submitted to the Committee, it appears that the Government purchase embraces 320 feet 2 inches across the Park, 300 feet on the Park-row and Broadway sides and 100 feet in a semicircle at the lower end of the Park. The dimensions of the building, as laid out by Supervising Architect MULLETT, are 316 feet on the northern end and 274 feet on the Park-row and Broadway sides. This will leave a space of 4 feet 2 inches to be divided between the upper and lower ends of the building, and a space of 26 feet to be divided between the two sides—or, in other words, there will be 13 feet space on each side of the structure and 2 feet 1 inch at either end.

The plans are furnished by "working drawings" from the Auditor's Office at Washington as fast as the work progresses, and it is stated that, except a general plan, no detailed drawings have been made by Mr. MULLETT. The Committee yesterday examined very attentively the plans which were submitted some two years ago by the architects who were invited to furnish them, and from which Mr. MULLETT has made his designs, but did not appear to be prepared to express any opinion respecting them.

The architects who were examined on Wednesday stated in general terms that at this stage of the work a change of location of the piers, so as to make the structure conform to the plans submitted by them would involve an expenditure of only about $20,000, but gentlemen who are familiar with the business assert that the change could not be effected for any such money.

The gentlemen examined yesterday were ex-Postmaster-General RANDALL, General JONES, Postmaster of New-York, Mr. A. T. STEWART, and, as before stated, Messrs. HULBURD and SMITH. Mr. STEWART was questioned principally upon the value of the property in the vicinity of the Park, and upon this point his views are so well known that it is needless to repeat them. In relation to the Post Office site he stated that for his own part he was in favor of its removal to Madison-square at once, as he believed that that would be the centre of business in a very few years. He was not inclined to express any opinion with respect to the general plan upon which the building was being constructed. He was asked if, in case he was erecting a building of such magnitude, he would not take care to secure a title to the adjacent property so as to prevent any other person from constructing a building which would interfere with his enjoyment of his possessions. He replied that he would undoubtedly do so if he could, though he did not think that in this case there was any danger. However, the Government must take care of itself in this particular.

Ex-Postmaster-General RANDALL was understood to be quite guarded in his statements, as he possessed little knowledge respecting the matter in controversy.

THE COST THUS FAR.

It appears from the evidence which has been elicited by the Committee from various persons connected with the construction of the building, that the total expenditure thus far has been, exclusive of the site, $281,400. The sum of $500,000 was originally appropriated for Post Office purposes in this City. Of this sum $220,000 were expended upon the old Post Office building, leaving a balance of $280,000, to which is to be added another appropriation of $200,000, making the amount credited to this account $480,000. Contracts have already been awarded for the greater portion of the material required for the new building, but they have been made in such a way that whenever the appropriation runs out the work can cease without detriment to the Government. The cement has been contracted for, it is asserted, at a price thirty per cent. below that for which it can be purchased in the market. The reason why such liberal terms were offered is said to be that the manufacturers thus had an opportunity of disposing of any large quantity which might accumulate at their factory, and that the Government having ample storehouses on the ground could use the cement before it would deteriorate by atmospheric changes. The concrete stone has, it is said, been contracted for at a reduction of twenty per cent. below the market price, and the iron for the thirty-two columns at two cents per pound, when it is alleged that it cannot be procured in the open market for less than five cents. If these statements are correct, the Government appears to have made very advantageous contracts.

THE COST OF REMOVING THE SITE.

If a new site could be obtained from the City in exchange for the one now in the occupation of the Government—which is thought very improbable—the cost of removing the location would be enormous. The labor already expended upon the building would have to be sacrificed, and this amounts in the aggregate to about $110,000. The excavation for the walls and piers must be filled up. There are already 698 feet in length of masonry laid besides a large number of the piers—the masonry being completed on the Park-row and Broadway sides and on the lower end. It is estimated that to remove the work which has already been done would, including the loss of labor, cost an aggregate of at least $200,000. Besides this must be considered the loss of time which a change of site would involve.

WILL THE PLANS BE CHANGED.

From the fact that the Committee had before them the architects who furnished plans for the work some two years ago, and also that they were so minute in their inquiries respecting the cost of managing the present plan, it is inferred that the Committee may report in favor of a change of plan, if not a change of site. None of the Committee are practical men to an extent which enables them to judge of buildings of this magnitude, and it is just possible that their judgment may be warped by the opinions of prominent citizens who may desire to effect a change in the Post Office site. The Committee will make no report until they return to Washington, when, it is promised, that the evidence taken will be furnished to the Press for publication.

CONCRETE PAVEMENTS.

Why the Fifth-Avenue Plaster was a Failure—Character Claimed for the Concrete in Cross Streets—Relative Cost of Prevailing Pavements.

The City of New-York is still an experimenter in street pavements, and from the hasty view of a majority of its thoroughfares the stranger would inevitably conclude that the experiments had almost universally resulted in failure. Probably no metropolis with the pretensions and wealth of New-York is so wretchedly paved. Broadway is indeed now in admirable condition, and some of the cross streets up town, especially on the east side, have Belgian pavements that are durable and excellent. With these exceptions who can call to mind a thoroughfare paved with stone that is not a discredit to the City? All the leading avenues are in the worst sense disreputable, being for the most part subjected to the cobble-stone pavement, which is the prevailing nuisance of the City. Third-avenue is just now being improved, and a substantial and, apparently, excellent pavement is being put down. A contract has just been made for putting the Stafford wooden pavement down in Seventh-avenue, and Fifth-avenue, it is well known, was one of the best paved of our streets, until it was ruined by a pretended improvement.

As a matter of course, all contracts for paving or repaving streets are, more or less, "jobs," but it would seem that we have been afflicted with pavements that would disgrace a Western village, more from ignorance than an intent to secure a bad article. Intending at any rate to have a share of the profits of all contracts the City authorities have naturally been indifferent as to the particular pavement that should succeed, and the diversity of our streets is sufficient proof that they have given everybody a chance, although some claim that they have not been afforded a fair opportunity to test the merits of their particular patents. However that may be, the City has certainly seemed to seek earnestly for a pavement that would answer its requirements of smoothness, durability and cleanliness. The Guidet, or Belgian pavements, would fill the bill, but both are too expensive, and are not demanded by the needs of ordinary traffic. The Nicolson and other wooden pavements were for a time accepted as exactly the things, and, although they seemed to promise fairly enough, they suddenly fell into official disgrace from some unexplained cause. Next the Fisk concrete was ushered in with a tremendous flourish and on a magnificent scale. We all remember how, in the later Summer months, when the residents of Fifth-avenue were in great part absent from the City, gangs of men took possession of that splendid street, and plastered it with a strange mixture that was trumpeted as the perfect pavement. It was to be clean, smooth, noiseless, durable, and we all know what it proved in the end. Its cleanliness was lost in clouds of gritty dust that filled the roadway and penetrated all the abutting houses; its smoothness and durability were both lost to human vision in the hundreds of holes speedily cut by ordinary traffic through the plastic surface to the stone pavement below, and only its noiselessness remained to compensate for the destruction of one of the finest street surfaces in this or any other city. We all remember, too, the indignant protests entered against the nuisance from every quarter, and how it seemed to be universally conceded that among the hundreds of shameless schemes for robbing this community the Fifth-avenue concrete was the most brazen. In dry weather the second thoroughfare was a sandy desert, and an ordinary rain converted it into a morass, in which pedestrians helplessly floundered, and horses were disgusted. As the pavement cracked and broke more and more every day, our citizens wondered, for all had read of the wonderful concrete pavements of Paris, and some had seen those smooth, noiseless surfaces resist without any visible impression the wear and tear of months of heavy traffic. But as this wonder grew it was finally dispelled by the knowledge that there was not a single one of the ingredients of the genuine concrete in the Fifth-avenue mixture. There was not an ounce of asphalt nor a spadeful of trap-rock gravel in the whole of the job, and people were not amazed to find that common tar and ordinary gravel, roughly spread upon the comparatively smooth Belgian surface, had rapidly revealed itself as a sham and swindle. The contractor in that case had foolishly risked the reputation of his pavement in his haste to be rich, and having unchecked control of the whole job, had squeezed out of it the last possible penny of profit. To others, if not to himself, it proved a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. Strangers from distant cities, who had heard of the beauties and virtues of the improvement, came, looked upon Fifth-avenue, and were disgusted. The owners of the patent have certainly paid dearly for that mixture, as they have lost at least $500,000 by the widespread dismay and distrust it created. There seems to be an intense desire in all cities for smooth, clean, noiseless roadways, and no one, after its first week of wear, was willing to admit that the mixture in our street was the thing wanted, and the demand for it dwindled to nothing at all.

But nevertheless a concrete continued to be laid in this City, and before the Winter closed in the following streets were plastered: Fourth from Broadway to Greene, Seventeenth from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, Eighteenth from Broadway to Avenue B, Twenty-second from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, Thirty-first between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Thirty-fifth between Sixth and Eleventh avenues, and Thirty-ninth between Sixth and Seventh avenues. In all these cases observers noticed a radical change in the manner and results of the work, and it was evident that if this was concrete that in Fifth-avenue certainly was not. In all of these streets it was laid upon the rough cobble stones that nothing could make worse, and in each instance, on close inspection, showed that genuine asphalt and flinty trap-rock gravel had been used, and that in fact the well-known ingredients of the famous Paris pavements were here submitted to the test of American climate and usage. Thus far the results have been totally different from those in Fifth-avenue. In all of these streets the traffic greatly increased as soon as the new pavements were ready for use, and now, after some weeks of severe service, they remain sound. In the meantime, they have been submitted to climatic changes, and it has been found that cold only hardens them, and rain runs off them without any effect. In none of them was any covering of sand put on as in Fifth-avenue, so that in wet weather they have only the mud brought into them by the wagons from other streets, and in dry weather do not become Saharas, as did the parent pavement. It was plain that honesty had been adopted as the better policy, but it seemed equally evident that the principle had been accepted as a rule of conduct chiefly in consequence of the protests of the TIMES and other organs of public opinion against the pioneer swindle.

There are scores of streets in this City yet covered with the execrable cobble-stones which must speedily be repaired in some way. When rightly prepared and carefully put down there is no reason why the concrete should not be an excellent material for repairing these streets, and all things considered, cheaper than any other. The materials now being used are trap rock gravel from the great beds above Peekskill, and Trinidad asphalt furnished by the firm in Nassau-street which supplies Paris. These ingredients are thoroughly and skillfully mixed in the works along the North River, and being put down upon the cobbles, where there are interstices to be seized upon, become an almost adamantine crust upon the streets. Presuming that honest work is done in all cases, when it is known that $3 per square yard is paid for the concrete, while Belgian costs $4 97, and the Stafford $6 50, it is apparent that the cobble stone pavements can be remedied cheaper with concrete than with any other material. There is, of course, a "job" in this price, but so there is in the others, and in all street matters, as in everything else in this costly City, and our citizens are in all cases reduced to making a choice of "jobs." That our citizens are ready to pick out the concrete from the lot as a substitute for cobble stones, is evident from the fact that petitions for it are constantly being put in from residents in those streets.

Now that the later-laid concrete shows so conclusively that the Fifth-avenue mixture was a wretched parody on the genuine article, the patentees should be compelled to replace it, or what would be better, remove the vile coating entirely, and leave the street as they found it. A pavement so admirable as was the Belgian, of Fifth-avenue, cannot be improved by any concrete, however excellent.

THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Miss Anthony's Views on the Subject—Why the Meetings were Adjourned—The Revolution—Cleveland Convention and Other Matters.

No meeting of the Women's Suffrage Bureau was held this week. Desirous of ascertaining the reasons of its adjournment, our reporter visited Miss ANTHONY in the afternoon to get her views on the subject. She was hard at work as usual, exceedingly agreeable and free to speak about the matter. The conversation was opened by asking Miss ANTHONY, How is it about the Women's Suffrage business? Some charge you with having broken it up.

Miss ANTHONY—Who are my accusers? The charge is untrue. The fact is there are about a dozen busybodies and bores who used to go to those meetings, without any knowledge of Parliamentary rules or anything else, and all kinds of subjects were introduced. The sensible ladies determined that a break must be made somewhere to stop these things, and so the meetings were adjourned.

Question—Well, then, the weekly meetings are not given up entirely?

Miss ANTHONY, (emphatically)—No indeed! They are only adjourned over the holidays; next week a meeting will be held in some suitable hall, and a City and County Association will be formed. It is then our intention to always have present some eminent speakers who will edify listeners and keep the meeting to its proper business. Mrs. STANTON or Mrs. PHELPS or myself could always keep the assemblages in some kind of order when we were there. Much as might be said against the meetings they did some good by keeping the movement before the people. Another difficulty was that meetings were often grossly misrepresented. The *Tribune* particularly treated them very meanly. They kept calling the meeting the "Miss Anthony-Suffrage-Meeting," as though I were a sort of autocrat. All that was due to the efforts of jealous and envious women who have slept while I worked. Any one who knows me knows that I do not desire any office. Now that the movement is a success, in GEO. F. TRAIN's parlance, "every one is ready to jump aboard the train."

Question—How about that other organization, the Workingwoman's Society? Naughty people say that you broke that up—is it so?

Miss ANTHONY—Why, no. There was no "break up" about it. I merely told the man not to open the hall without an order from the Executive Committee.

Question—What of the Concord Convention; are you going there?

Miss ANTHONY—No, indeed. They would not have me there for anything. That is in the Cleveland interest, LUCY STONE, &c. It is the State annual meeting. They are doing a good work, however, and I am sure I wish them success. Mr. GREELEY told me that I had no business to have gone to the Cleveland meeting—they did not want me there. I told him that was just the reason I went. I asked him, "Did not you, Mr. GREELEY, ever go to a Republican Convention when you were not wanted? Of course you have. I know of your going to a Syracuse Convention when they did not want you at all."

Question—Now, suppose that we return to this City suffrage movement. You say that it is not broken up?

Miss ANTHONY—Certainly it is not; it has merely adjourned over the holidays. The whole truth is, as I said before, there were certain regular bores always present and intruding every conceivable subject, including free-love and divorce, &c. When we met at Mrs. PHELPS' somebody was always there to keep things "above board;" but when we hired a hall, why every one thought they had as much right to manage matters as we had. Miss ANTHONY then said that the statement with reference to the *Revolution*, that it had been bought up by Miss DICKINSON, was a sheer fabrication, and thus ended our pleasing little chat with a most agreeable person.

Our Minister to China Entertained by Collector Grinnell.

On Christmas evening Collector GRINNELL gave a dinner at his residence in this City, to Hon. F. A. LOW, United States Minister to China. Among the invited guests were Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, United States District Attorney, DENNING DUER, Esq., Judge BLATCHFORD, J. P. LINDSAY, Esq., Colonel FRANK E. HOWE and other prominent gentlemen. During the evening complimentary allusions were made to the Minister to China, and Mr. LOW, who is a gentleman of commanding presence, in responding, impressed the gentlemen who met together to honor him with the belief that he was a man of rare ability. The dinner was a most enjoyable affair, and, among other matters, the subject of raising a fund for the family of the late Secretary of War Mr. STANTON, was under discussion. The proposition was warmly indorsed by all.

Cases Before the United States District Court during the Past Year.

During the present year there were 408 admiralty, revenue and internal revenue suits instituted in the United States District Court, of which 180 met with final disposition. There were 47 law and equity suits also instituted. There were 169 involuntary, 63 voluntary, and 1 "voluntary and involuntary" petitions in bankruptcy filed, making a total of 2,623 since the 1st of June, 1867. A noticeable falling off occurred in the number of voluntary cases, which is credited to the fifty per cent. clause of the Bankruptcy act, by which all debtors are prevented from taking the benefit of the act unless their net assets will pay fifty per cent. of their debts. The discharges in bankruptcy during the year numbered 682.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

A resolution to increase the salary of the Third Clerk in the Bureau of Street Improvements to $3,500 per annum, was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

A resolution was adopted to pay ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN $4,000 for legal services in the case of McVEANY *vs.* CULKIN.

A resolution to pay the clerks, &c., of the Board of City Canvassers for services rendered, was objected to by Messrs. PINCKNEY and JACKSON, because the amounts were not specified.

It was laid over, subsequently reconsidered and adopted.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of piers foot of Thirty-fifth and Twenty-fifth streets, North River.

The Comptroller was directed to lease the upper portion of the building No. 514 Pearl-street, for the use of the Second District Civil Court, at a rental of $4,700 per annum.

The bill of E. VAN RANST, amounting to $2,910, for coaches provided for the committees of the Common Council during the year 1869, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. PINCKNEY said that he had served on several committees charged with coach hire in the bill, and he denied that those committees had ever had occasion for any coaches.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the salaries of the Clerk of this Board and the Assistant Clerk of the other Board at the same amount as that paid the Clerk of the Common Council—$7,500 per annum.

Some half dozen papers were then made Corporation papers, and half a dozen bills for horses lost off piers were ordered to be paid, after which the Board adjourned to noon to-day.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank Defalcation "Only" One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Mr. CHARLES CALLENDER, the Superintendent of National Banks, who has been investigating the accounts of EDWARD J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, states that the amount of the discrepancy will not exceed $100,000. Mr. OAKLEY has thus far assisted in the investigation, and by his presence contributed not a little to the business of unravelling the entanglement into which his operations during the past five or six months have plunged the bank. He declared that the funds which he misused were almost exclusively employed in speculations in tobacco with his brother, and that he has derived little or no benefit therefrom.

The means which he employed to cover up his "irregularities" were those common in such cases. He had charge of the correspondence with banks doing business with his own, and could readily omit to credit balances and overcharge as he felt disposed. It is said that there was no check upon his official acts, and that he was at liberty to do pretty much as he pleased with the business intrusted to his charge so long as his "irregularity" was not made apparent by the books, and these he had no difficulty in manipulating, it would appear. The examination will be concluded in a few days, as soon as correspondence can be concluded with banks which have done business with this institution. It is asserted that the bank will sustain no great loss by this act of Mr. OAKLEY, and that the capital of the institution will not be seriously impaired.

GERMAN WORKINGMEN.

Review of the Labor Movement—The Cabinet Makers Co-operative Movement—Proposed Public Entertainments, &c.

The property which the German cabinet makers are acquiring at Astoria for the purpose of building up a town, within easy communication with the factories in the City where they are employed, is undergoing a rapid improvement. Section one is already in possession of its property, and during the past three weeks has been employed in laying out the streets; and about 3,000 yards of streets have been laid out and graded. The distribution of the lots will take place in February, when the erection of the buildings will be commenced, on which principally members will be employed. Of section two only 229 lots remain to be let at the rate of $300 each, payable at the rate of $2 per week. The Society has acquired a charter, and has given bonds in the sum of $40,000. Thus the coöperative enterprise of these men thus far has proven a success, and will serve as an example for similar greater enterprizes, which, no doubt, will prove a great benefit for our working population, now subject to the exactions of greedy landlords.

Inasmuch as the late campaign has interfered somewhat with the agitation in behalf of the German *Arbeiter Union* and the pending questions of labor, action has been taken for a mass meeting of the German trade and labor organizations and their officers of this City and vicinity, which will be held soon after the holidays. The matter is in the hands of a committee, composed of Messrs. Engels, Conradi, Soft, Wehrmeister and Hoenack. A movement has been set on foot by the German compositors of the German workingmen's organ, the *Arbeiter Union* newspaper, to publish a literary Sunday edition in connection with this sheet, which, under the able management of Messrs. KUHNS and DOUAI, has rapidly gained the confidence of the laboring classes. The printers, as previously stated, have become joint owners of the concern, in connection with the various trade German organizations which established it.

The plan of building a large workingmen's hall in this City is being discussed by the German trade organizations, and several delegates of these societies for the German Central Workingmen's Union have already reported in favor of the scheme, which no doubt will be carried out as early as possible. The German Central Workingmen's Union has just taken action to get up public entertainments for the workingmen during the Winter, and the matter has been placed in the hands of a special committee, composed of Messrs. Tourelle, Wehrmeister, Vallbrecht, Grimm, Utz, Weiss and Vogel.

The German wood sculptors, a vigorous trade organization, held an annual meeting at the Steuben House last evening, when, from the annual reports submitted, it appeared that during the past year the organization has been very successful in its operations in averting strikes, and carrying them through successfully when they could not be avoided. The German General Workingmen's Association of late has been discussing the question of women's suffrage, and has come to the conclusion that the question of conferring upon women the right to vote does touch the interests of labor. These views were sensibly embodied in a series of resolutions.

The German shop tailors have resolved to agitate, above all other matters, the proposed erection of a large workingmen's hall, and the matter is to be discussed at each of their regular meetings. A Committee of Agitation has been appointed, which is also authorized to take subscriptions for shares, and is composed of Messrs. Carl Brunner, Ley, Utz and Lange.

Another Meeting of the Board of Police—More Transfers and Promotions.

The Police Commissioners held another protracted meeting yesterday, in which the time was mostly consumed in undoing what they had done the day before. JOSEPH NICHOLSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who on Wednesday was made an acting Sergeant and assigned to the Fifteenth Precinct, was reduced to patrol duty and sent to the Fifteenth. Sergeant HOLBROW, who on the previous day had been transferred from the Fifteenth to the Forty-seventh, was transferred again. Of the other Sergeants transferred on Wednesday, the following were again transferred yesterday, as follows: GEORGE S. BABCOCK from the Fifth Precinct to the Second, and LUCIEN P. FIELD from the Second Precinct to the Fifth. The following was the new business: Captain ENOCH JACOBS was transferred from the Forty-first Precinct to the Forty-second, and Captain WILLIAM SMITH from the Forty-second to the Forty-first. A number of roundsmen were transferred, and the following patrolmen promoted to be roundsmen: RICHARD WORTH, Twenty-fourth Precinct; PATRICK FANNING, Eighteenth Precinct; JOHN FITZGERALD, Ninth Precinct; MICHAEL PURCELL, Seventh Precinct; TERENCE J. CAMPBELL, Tenth Precinct; PATRICK DOWDICAN, Fourth Precinct. Roundsman CHARLES R. WILSON, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was made an acting Sergeant, and transferred to the Thirty-second Precinct.

A Noted Burglar Captured.

WASHINGTON H. HARRINGTON, a noted burglar, went into the office of LORILLARD & Co., in Chambers-street, yesterday, and presented a subscription paper for the benefit of the family of HENRY JOHNSON, who was said to have been a gentleman and good officer. The paper purported to have been signed as follows: W. R. W. CHAMBERS, $350; the Board of Aldermen, per EDWARD CUDDY, $200; MORGAN JONES, $100; WILLIAM M. TWEED, $50; FISK & HATCH, $25, and a number of others for smaller amounts. The persons to whom the paper was presented in the office hesitating to add their mite, HARRINGTON, to convince them of his authenticity, displayed a Deputy Sheriff's badge. Still the Lorillard people hesitated, and privately sent a message to the Sheriff's office for some one to identify the applicant, and presently one of the scented loungers of that establishment arrived, who, seeing HARRINGTON, pronounced him an impostor, and he was thereupon given in custody to Officer McCARTY, of the Sixth Precinct. Being taken to the Franklin-street Police Station, HARRINGTON was at once recognized as an old offender. He was locked up for arraignment this morning.

Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Yesterday morning Mr. A. V. DOUGHERTY, the receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, appeared again at the office of the Company, Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, for the purpose of taking possession of the books of the Company. He met with some opposition from the janitor, Mr. LEE. The books and papers were placed in boxes and put into an Erie Railway truck to be sent to the Grand Opera House. Mr. LEE refused to let them go until he received a written order. Captain GARLAND was sent for, but he returned the message that the Receiver was acting in accordance with law, and must not be interfered with. A large force of men were with Mr. DOUGHERTY, apparently Deputy Sheriffs. A policeman had been stationed in the office, but he acted merely as a disinterested spectator. The doors had been locked and the receiver was compelled to break them open. A large crowd witnessed the proceedings with much curiosity. The papers of the Company have been meddled with of late, and accordingly Mr. DOUGHERTY thought himself justified in taking better care of them. He acted, he says, in accordance with Judge BARNARD's written order. The documents are now at the Erie Railway office on Twenty-third-street. Mr. McHENRY, the President of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, it is said, sailed for Europe some days since, taking with him important records of the Company.

The Lottery Frauds.

Another and more formidable raid on the managers, dealers and middlemen engaged in lotteries is contemplated by the Federal law officers, who believe that the best method for collecting the revenue tax on the business is by inaugurating criminal proceedings against the offenders. The proposed raid would have been made some time ago, but for the temporary extension of time to the lottery men by Mr. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the hope that they would be induced to comply with the law. Among the lottery operators who will probably be prosecuted by the Government is the class known as "self-constituted agents." These latter have no connection with the regularly-authorized managers of the lottery companies in this City, but sell "numbers" under self-constituted authority. They rely on the official drawings, however, for the purpose of awarding the prizes. Occasionally the regular managers revenge themselves for this infringement of their rights by selling what are termed "pigeon numbers," by means of which good "hits" are obtained on the outside agencies.

Yesterday Commissioner SHIELDS issued a bench warrant against the lottery shop kept by GEORGE MIDDLETON, No. 64 Centre-street, on application of Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON. The warrant was placed in the hands of Mr. R. B. HUNT, of Supervisor DUTCHER's office, for execution. The latter found that no return been made to Assessor Van Wyck for the ... receipts of the shop during a period of twenty days, the total amount realized on lottery tickets within that time being $1,800. A suitable penalty will be imposed on the dealer for this failure to report to the Assessor.

REAL, THE MURDERER.

The Technical Objection to the Execution of the Sentence Removed—Proceedings in the Supreme Court, General Term, Yesterday.

The case of John Real, convicted in the Oyer and Terminer in February last of the murder of Policeman Smedick, was before the General Term of the Supreme Court again yesterday. The Court was composed of Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

The point which the Court was asked to determine was whether a certain exception had been taken by the counsel of the prisoner when the witness, Henry Real, on the trial was asked if he had ever been in the Penitentiary. As all our readers will see, the whole thing is the merest technicality, but the prisoner's counsel having the legal right, are making use of all that the law allows them to prolong the life of the prisoner.

The District-Attorney called to the stand Mr. Robt. Bonynge, the stenographer who took the testimony upon the trial of Real. He produced the original minutes taken by himself, and read from them, commencing with the cross-examination of the witness Henry Real, by the District-Attorney. After the question, "Have you been in the Penitentiary?" appeared the words, "objected to, overruled; defendant's counsel excepts." In reply to a question put by Mr. Graham, Mr. Bonynge pointed out the stenographic symbols for those words, and stated that the minutes had not been touched or altered in any manner since the original writing, and that he could not be mistaken. Mr. Bonynge stated to the District-Attorney that the transcripts of the original minutes were written by a clerk of his from his dictation.

Q.—Did I call upon you day before yesterday? If so, state to me particularly what transpired at the interview. A.—You showed me a transcript of my notes and told me that the point in dispute was whether the exception was taken by the counsel for the prisoner. You asked me in reference to that fact. I told you, on referring to the transcript of my minutes, that I believed that was identical with my minutes. You asked me to make an affidavit of that fact, and said you would send it to me to swear to that afternoon. On going to my office, which I did immediately, I referred to my original notes and found that there was an exception entered thereon, and I at once returned and informed you of the fact, and told you I could not make the affidavit, as the exception was in my original notes.

Mr. Crosby, official stenographer of Circuit, Part III., testified in corroboration of Mr. Bonynge as to the exception being in the original notes.

Mr. Graham made a few remarks, in which he referred to the candor and fearlessness manifested by the District-Attorney in the matter. He said that as this case was one that had racked the public mind a great deal, he thought it proper with the view of satisfying the public, who through the Press seemed to be informed of all the proceedings which had taken place, to call the attention of the Court to the case of Sanger vs. Vail, decided by Judge John W. Brown, of the Second Judicial District. Counsel here read at some length the opinion of that Judge from the 4th of Abbott, tending to show under what circumstance corrections of testimony may be made in a bill of exceptions.

Judge S. H. Stuart said he would like to make a few remarks with the permission of the Court. He wished to speak in regard to the reporter, Mr. Bonynge. He and his associate, Mr. Graham, both concurred in the opinion that they had never seen a more complete and faithful report of a case than that which was made by Mr. Bonynge on the trial of Real. The trial all took place in one day, and after the testimony was closed came the summing up and the charge of the presiding Judge. The report, as made by Mr. Bonynge, was a faithful daguerreotype of the entire trial. He was glad, he said, that a reporter could be found who, under all the pressure which might be brought to bear, could stand up in a Court of justice and frankly say what he had done to-day. It showed that his integrity was above all suspicion. The Bar, the Bench, the Press and the community generally, ought to approve the conduct of the young man who reported the trial of John Real for the murder of Officer Smedick before Judge Barnard.

The Court signed an order of affirmance of the General Term, and then adjourned until Friday, the 31st inst.

A Fight Between Drunken Men—Probably Fatal Result.

An affray occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, which was the result of a drunken debauch, and is likely to have a fatal result. It appears that Benjamin A. Beson, of No. 5 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, had been out all night with Oliver Papy and Edward Carter, visiting various liquor shops, and at 6:30 A. M. they reached Pitt's oyster saloon, on the corner designated. While there, a dispute arising between them, Beson and Papy went out upon the sidewalk to fight it out. In the beginning it was nothing more than a harmless game of fisticuffs, but presently Papy drew a large knife, with which he struck his antagonist three times, inflicting wounds in the neck, right arm and side; in the latter case the knife struck a lower rib, breaking off the point. Papy was arrested by Officer Campbell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who saw the occurrence. The wounded man was taken to the Hoffman House, where his injuries were attended to, and were found to be of a serious character.

Singular Larceny—A Dentist Charged With Robbing a Patient.

Mrs. Caroline Krietz, of No. 330 East Eighteenth-street, made a complaint before Justice Dodge, yesterday, stating that she had been robbed of a single diamond stone, worth $100, which had been set in an earring. Alexander Berhard, a dentist, living at No. 207 East Forty-first-street, called upon her professionally, she said, and she is certain that when he began work both earrings were perfect. While he was operating she thought she heard something drop, but paid no attention to the circumstance at the moment. Presently he desired her to bring him some water, which she did, but she noticed when she returned to the room that he did not use the water and he soon after left. She then discovered that one of her diamonds was gone, and she charged that he had knocked it out while operating upon her teeth, and had picked it up from the floor while she was gone for the water. The accused denied having taken the diamond, but was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

Chess Game Between Lissner and Mackenzie.

The following finely-played game occurred last night in the New-York Chess Club tournament between Mr. M. Lissner and Captain Mackenzie, the latter giving pawn and move:

Remove Black K B P.

White—Lissner.	Black—Mackenzie.
1. P to K 4.	Q Kt to B 3.
2. P to Q 4.	P to K 4.
3. P to Q 5.	Q Kt to K 2.
4. B to Q 3.	Q Kt to K Kt 3.
5. K Kt to B 3.	B to Q B 4.
6. Castles.	K Kt to B 3.
7. B to K 3. (a)	B to Q Kt 3.
8. P to Q R 4.	P to Q 3.
9. P to Q R 5.	B takes B.
10. P takes B.	Castles.
11. P to Q B 4.	B to Q 2.
12. Q Kt to B 3.	Q to K 2.
13. Q Kt to K 2.	K Kt to Kt 5.
14. Q to Q 2.	Q Kt to K R 5.
15. Q Kt to Kt 3.	P to K Kt 3.
16. P to Q Kt 4.	R to K B 2.
17. P to K R 3.	Kt takes Kt.
18. Kt P takes Kt.	Kt to K R 3.
19. Q to K Kt 2.	Q to K R 5.
20. K to R 2.	Q R to K B sq.
21. B to K 2.	K to R sq.
22. Kt to K R sq.	P to K Kt 4.
23. Kt to K B 2.	P to K Kt 5.
24. Q to Kt 3.	Q takes Q.
25. K takes Q.	P takes P.
26. B to Q 3.	Q R to K Kt ch.
27. K to R 2.	R to Kt 7 ch.
28. K to R sq.	R to B 3.
29. B to Q B 2.	B takes R P.
30. Kt takes B.	Kt to Kt 6.
31. B to Q.	R to R 7 ch.
32. K to Kt sq.	R takes Kt.

And White resigned.

(a) White should have played P to K R 3.

Important Drainage Meeting at Flushing, L. I.

When the Drainage act was first passed by the Legislature and ratified by the voters of Flushing, its measures were imperfectly understood by the great body of citizens. The general impression was that it empowered the six Commissioners, composed of the first citizens of the town irrespective of party, to drain the meadows and low lands adjoining the villages of Flushing, College Point and Whitestone, which are all within the limits of the Town of Flushing, with an open drain. And when the Commission proceeded to survey, lay out, contract for and build sewers of modern and costly construction, not only through the low lands and marshes, but also throughout the entire limits of the villages, the people grumbled. Taxation necessary to complete the work designed by the Commission, if collected in a single year, would be virtually confiscation to a large portion of the property owners. The meeting called for Wednesday evening was to devise some way, if possible, to spread this tax over a number of years, and thereby render it less onerous. The town has been divided into districts, and the Commission at present are only laying the main sewers of the districts, leaving the lateral and less costly branches to be supplied as population increases and the thinly-settled portions are built up. The First District was sewered in this manner last year at a cost of $60,000. The Second District has been surveyed and contracted for at an estimated cost of $93,000. This comprises two-thirds of the preliminary work. The First District tax has all been paid; the Second District tax in part paid.

The meeting was organized Wednesday evening, at the Town Hall, by the choice of Morris Franklin as Chairman and District-Attorney Downing as Secretary. L. Bradford Prince stated the object of the meeting, and laid before it the plans which were proposed by the friends of the Commission. Orange Judd, District-Attorney Downing, J. W. Lawrence, Robert C. Embree, J. F. Finkley followed, throwing much light upon the subject. The general feeling was that the sewers were a great benefit to the town, that in a sanitary view they were a good investment, and that every dollar spent upon them would be returned tenfold. A committee of twenty-two, composed of Morris Franklin, Robert B. Parsons, J. W. Lawrence, L. Bradford Prince, B. W. Downing, Orange Judd and others, was appointed to report at some future meeting a plan to extend the payment of the special sewer tax through a series of years.

ONE MORE ANNUAL.

Statistics of New-York Commerce for the Past Year—Foreign Trade in 1869—Facts and Figures from the Custom House—A Glimpse into the Establishment.

A veteran officer of the Custom House, who first reported for duty in its dusky interior thirty-seven years ago under the reign of "Jackson the Great," while speaking recently of the growth of New-York commerce, put the whole subject concisely in a single sentence, "When I came here, the Custom House was a one-horse concern; now, Sir, we drive four-in-hand." Whoever is curious to know what such driving means, has only to saunter some morning into the rotunda of that ponderous pile of granite on the corner of Wall and William streets, and witness the hurry of merchants and brokers, the incessant signing of officials names, swearing to invoices, &c., all which will give some idea of the immense traffic carried on between New-York and foreign ports. There is nothing, however, surer and more imposing than facts and figures in matters of trade and finance, and accordingly a condensed summary of the amount of business now done at the Custom House is here presented. The statements are from official records and represent principally the extent of this City's commerce during the year just closing—1869.

In the first place, as to the vessels that have arrived in port. They include every description, steamers, ships, barks, brigs and schooners, of all dimensions, carrying the flags of the principal commercial nations of the world. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869, the arrivals from foreign countries and the number of nationalities represented were as follows:

	Arrived.	Nationalities.
January	338	12
February	306	7
March	533	13
April	580	14
May	599	13
June	567	12
July	503	12
August	442	13
September	422	11
October	291	8
November	402	12
Total	4,983	

During the corresponding months of 1868, the number of arrivals was 4,359.

By far the larger number of these vessels sail under the English and American flags. Of the 4,983 this year, 2,215 came in under British colors, 2,066 under American, and 372 North German Confederation, which has the honor of ranking third in the list of entries. Next follows the Italian; then the Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and French in about equal numbers; and last, scattering craft under the flags of the Netherlands, Russia, Austria, Mexico, Portugal, Holland, &c. These nationalities monopolize the ocean commerce of the world.

While such a large number of vessels arrives here annually the bulk of the carrying trade is done by a very small fraction of them. There are just ninety steamers that now come to this port—nearly all of them foreign bottoms—averaging over 2,000 tons capacity, which carry the principal part of our imports and exports.

This commercial marine brings no limited amount of merchandise to our wharves. The mere duties upon the cargoes swell up daily to many tens of thousands of dollars. For instance, on Feb. 24, 1869, no less than $916,822 was paid at the Custom House by importers for the privilege of landing goods here that arrived on that one day. The amounts, however, vary. On June 25, the duties were $193,547, while on Aug. 12 they rose to $841,843, but fell again in December, on the 22d of which month only $158,713 was collected. Estimating by years, the amount of import duties for the entire year 1869, (allowing $6,000,000 for December,) was $125,500,000. For the fiscal year 1868-69, it was $122,508,607; for 1867-68, $111,086,535; and ten years ago, 1859-60, it was $37,920,035.

The value of the importations was as follows: For the first ten months of 1869, $269,535,955, or, by estimate, for whole year, $280,000,000. For 1868-69, $295,457,565. For 1867-68, $242,818,133. For 1859-60, $233,692,941. For 1849-50, $190,588,551.

The first year after the war the importations were very heavy, amounting to over $302,000,000, while during the last year of the war the value of imports was only $154,000,000. Total value of imports for the past twenty years, $4,000,000,000. It should be stated that about one-twentieth of the imports are admitted free of duty.

The exports from New-York are less than the imports. For the first ten months of 1869, $188,536,683, or about $200,000,000 for the whole year; for 1867-68, $251,648,744; for 1859-60, $138,145,644. No accurate comparison can be made between these different figures to support particular theories, as many facts necessary for such a purpose are not given. They show simply the condition of the commerce of New-York City to-day. The figures were collated by Mr. Shultz, Chief Clerk of Import Statistics.

Naturally, these immense sums represent an immense business. To keep its details correct, to collect the duties, to prevent fraud, of course demands the services of a great number of men. The capacious Custom House is full of Government officials, clerks and employes. The number is surprising, as the following schedule shows:

In the Collector's Office there are 10 Secretaries, Clerks, &c.; in the Assistant Collector's Room, 5. The First Division contains 92 clerks, &c.; the Second 15, the Third 55, the Fourth 20, the Fifth 34, the Sixth 18, the Seventh 6, the Eighth 53, the Ninth 45, the Tenth 4. There are 2 ushers, 7 engineers, firemen and carpenters; 8 night and 2 Sunday watchmen; 13 porters; 104 storekeepers; 19 weighers; 18 gaugers; 248 day and 119 night inspectors; 7 female inspectors. In the Surveyor's Office there are 13 clerks, and in the Naval Office a force of 64.

As many changes have been made of late, a revised list is here given of the principal officials: Collector of the Port, Hon. Moses H. Grinnell; Surveyor, Alonzo B. Cornell; Naval Officer, General E. A. Merritt; Appraiser, General G. W. Palmer; Assistant Collector, C. P. Clinch; Collector's Secretaries, G. W. Embree, R. C. Anthony, S. Lewis; Deputy Collectors, S. G. Clark, H. M. Williams, J. A. Leydecker, W. A. Morris, D. N. Tompkins, N. M. Gaylord, G. W. Embree; Auditor, Mr. S. G. Ogden. The oldest officials in the Custom House are Mr. Dayton Ogden, Chief Entry Clerk, who has been there since 1832; Mr. Clinch, Assistant Collector, 1839; Mr. Ogden, Auditor, 1841; Mr. Hillyer, Superintendent of the Building, 1841.

Among the honorable incumbents in office are many gentlemen of literary professions, some of whom enjoy considerable reputation, but most of whom are known only to a select circle.

The United States Marshal's Office.

The report of United States Marshal Harlow only dates back to the 1st of May last, the time when ex-Marshal Murray retired from his office. The report shows that there were 173 monitions, 532 capiases, 119 admiralty monitions and 49 civil capiases served by Deputy Marshals during the past eight months, and also that 506 criminal arrests were made in the same period. The following gentlemen are employed under Mr. Harlow: Oliver Fisk, Chief Deputy Marshal; E. C. Tucker, Chief Clerk; Michael O'Sullivan, Clerk; Alfred H. Winslow, David H. Crowley, George Penniman, James Turney, James N. Christie, James F. Allen, John E. Donley, Joseph T. Smith and Theodore W. Greig, Deputy Marshals.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
188—Despard vs. Churchill.	171—Farrell vs. Spence.
194—Young vs. Young.	212—Senior vs. Hurry.
4—Marvin vs. Browning.	164—Allen vs. Cook.
102—Connell vs. Graves.	203—Salomon vs. Vander Roest.
117—Gerding vs. Martin.	
156—Fernando Wood vs. Muldoone.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	
171—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.	208—King vs. King.
	213—Morriss vs. Browning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Presiding Judge Clerke, and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

Argued at the April Term, 1869, before Judges Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham—Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. Duff et al.; motion denied; case and exceptions dismissed without costs; opinion by Judge Sutherland.

Argued at the November Term, 1869, before Presiding Judge Clerke, and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo—Bolles, receiver, &c., vs. Duff et al.; orders vacated without costs; opinions by Presiding Judge Clerke and Judge Sutherland.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 30.

By Judge Barnard.

Adam Darmstader vs. Wilhelmina H. Darmstader; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Peter Quinn vs. Ann Quinn; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

The Corn Exchange Bank vs. Julius L. Hartt; injunction dissolved with costs; see opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Judge Freedman.

William Gregory vs. Sarah Gregory; motion granted with $10 costs; Thomas J. Barr, Esq., appointed receiver, with powers as prayed for and power to pay taxes and assessments and interest on mortgages; receiver to execute bond, with two sureties for $25,000.

George F. Story vs. Horace Binney; referee's report of sale confirmed.

Alexander T. Stewart vs. Royal B. Pickert; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Samuel Gaboy vs. Mendel Jacobs; extra allowance of five per cent.

John F. Gallagher vs. Catharine Dunn; motion granted with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Judge Loew.

Stoughton vs. Moser; motion granted.

Sienan vs. Herder; motion granted on payment of $10 costs within ten days after entry of this order; judgment and levy to stand as security.

By Judge Brady.

Monestier vs. Miannay; judgment for plaintiff.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. a Quantity of Distilled Spirits and other Property found at the Distillery of J. H. Steiner, Seventeenth-street.—This was an information tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property, on the ground that the distiller's book was not correctly kept, as regards entering the amount of material used. The claimants insisted that there was no discrepancy between the amount of material used, as shown by the book, and the amount of spirits manufactured. The jury found for the Government, condemning the property.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Phelps; for the claimants, Mr. Rollins.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—DEC. 30.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

INTERESTING TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

John F. Butterworth vs. William Crawford.—This case, which involves a very interesting and important legal question affecting the rights of owners of real estate, was argued before the General Term last Summer, and a decision is now rendered. The plaintiff, owning two adjoining houses, had built a vault beneath one, from which he constructed a drain partly reaching under the adjoining house. The house under which the sewer or drain passed was sold to defendant, and he, relying on the non-incumbrance clause in the deed, assumed the right to close up the drain passing under his lot. The owner and plaintiff claimed that, notwithstanding the sale, he had the right to continue the sewer or drain, as it existed and was constructed for the benefit of the property jointly. On the argument it was admitted that, as the law stood, if the owner had first conveyed the dominant estate, or, in other words, the house, to the enjoyment of which the drain was necessary, there would be no question of his right to maintain the continuance of the drain under the adjoining lot; but that, inasmuch as the servile estate was first conveyed, the right to an easement in the nature of a drain from the adjoining house ceased to be binding. The Court at General Term now holds in an opinion delivered by Judge Daly that: "The vault and the drain was one general structure for the benefit of both houses, and when he severed the ownership by conveying the lot over which the drain was built to the defendant, the defendant necessarily took it with that servitude annexed. It does not affect the application of the rule that he covenanted in the deed that the lot thus conveyed was free of incumbrance, because this was not an incumbrance. It was an easement which the owner of the adjoining lot had after the severance; that the vault or cesspool built upon both lots and extending four feet over each should continue with the drain from it over the lot No. 85 to the sewer in Forty-sixth-street. Easements are in certain cases incumbrances, but not in a case like this. Upon these grounds it is held that, notwithstanding the conveyance by the owner of the servile estate, and notwithstanding the clause in the deed that the property was free from all incumbrances, the drain in question was an easement creating a community of interest between the adjoining property and was not severed by the sale."

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 30.

Before Judge Loew.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Jane Freleigh.—The forty-eight hours which Judge Dowling desired to make up his mind in reference to the sureties tendered on behalf of Mrs. Freleigh having expired this morning, the prisoner, with her counsel, ex-Judge Phillips appeared in Court and renewed the motion to admit to bail. Counsel stated that they had not been able to see Judge Dowling and receive his decision in the matter, and that they now presented themselves again and tendered the required amount of surety. Judge Loew stated that he did not desire to make a precedent encouraging prisoners to be brought before the Court of Common Pleas on every occasion when the Magistrate might hesitate to accept the sureties tendered. He would, therefore, he said, defer the matter until he could consult with Judge Dowling and learn from him his reasons for refusing to accept bail. The counsel for Mrs. Freleigh being urgent that the matter should be disposed of, inasmuch as the prisoner was confined in the Penitentiary instead of the City Prison, to which she had been committed, Judge Loew directed that several officers should be dispatched in pursuit of Judge Dowling. After an hour's search the officers failed to find the Judge, and the matter was therefore directed to stand over until to-morrow morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 30, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅞	400 Mariposa Pf.......	14
6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111⅝	21 Pacific Mail.......	42
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111¾	200 do...bet. call.	42½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		300 do.......	42
new.......	114⅛	500 do.......c	42
33,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅛	100 do.......	42¼
500 do.......c	114⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	19½
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.c	108⅛	100 A. M. U. Ex...b.c.	38
10,000 U.S. 6s. Cur...	108⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	84¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	53	38500 N.Y.Cen.&H.R.	
5,000 do.......	53½	Ctf's.......	80
1,000 do.......	53⅝	20000 do.......b30	80¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45	1000 Reading.......	99
15,000 do.......	44½	400 L. S. & M. S. R....	84¾
5,000 do.......b3	44¾	100 do...bet. call	84⅛
20,000 N. C. St. 6s.......	42	100 do.......	84⅜
45,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	28⅛	75 Mich. Cen.....b.c.	117¾
12,000 do.......	28½	7 Panama R. ex.div	195
10,000 do...bet. call	28⅜	400 Chi. & N. W....	66⅜
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex.c.	47⅛	100 do.......b5	66⅝
3,000 Mo. St. 6s.......	90⅛	300 do...bet. call	66⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B.		1000 do.......	67
L., C.......	110	300 do.......	67⅛
2,000 Erie 3d M.......	84	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80⅛
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	85	500 do...bet. call	81
20,000 Mar. 7. 10s ctfs.	42	100 N. J. Cen. R....	90⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. R. R.		1000 Chi. & R. I....	101⅛
G. Bds.......	92⅛	150 do.......	102
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.	84⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.....c	71⅛
2,000 T. & W. C. C. B.	79	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	84⅛
1,000 M.&St.P. 8s, 1st	103⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
6,000 Col., C. & Ind. C.		Guar.......	86
1st M.......	72⅛	300 Ohio & Miss....	23⅛
5,000 do.......	72⅛	100 do.......	23⅛
1,000 do.......	72	100 Chi. & Alton....	142
9,000 do.......	71⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf....	143
5,000 Mor.& Es. 1st M.	96⅛	100 Bos., H. & E.....	7⅛
1,000 Lake S. Div. Bs.	85	100 do.......	7½
25 Fourth N. Bank..	100	100 H. & St. Jos. R..	107
200 W. U. Tel.......	32	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.,	
100 Quick. M.......	14½	bet. call.......	107⅛
600 do.......	14	50 Dub. & S. C. R.	
200 do.......	13½	bet. call.......	107⅛
200 do....bet. call	13⅛	20 do.......	108⅛
100 Mariposa Mining.	7½		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅝	$10,000 U. S. 6s., '81, C	118⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R, '62.	111⅜	4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅜
1,000 do.......	111⅜	109,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅜
21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	112	8,000 do.......c	114⅜
12,000 do.......	111⅜	400 do.....small	114⅜
12,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	112	10,000 do.......b5	114⅜
500 do.......c	112	20,000 do.......b3	114⅜
13,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜
new.......	114⅜	3,000 do.......	108⅜
20,000 do.......	114⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45	10000 N. Y. Cen. & H.	
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n..	28⅛	Certif.......b.c	80⅛
3,000 Mo. St. 6s.......	90⅛	300 Erie.......	22
14,000 La. 6s, Lev. B..	65	50 do.......	22⅛
10,000 Col. C. & I. C.		200 L. S. & M. So...c	84⅛
1st M.......	71	100 do.......	84⅜
17,000 do.......	71⅛	300 do.......b15	85⅛
3,000 P. R. R. 7s, Gu'd		300 do...bet. call	85
by State Mo...	93⅛	200 Chi. & N. W....	67⅛
200 Quicksilver.......	14⅛	500 do.......	67⅛
100 do...bet. call	14⅛	200 do....bet.call	67⅛
50 Pacific Mail.......	43⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	72⅛
100 do...bet. call	42⅛	200 do.......	72⅛
400 Wells-Far. Ex....	20⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	84⅛
200 do.......	20⅛	7 Panama R.......	193
25 A. M. U. Ex....	38	150 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
300 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	85⅛	Guar.......	86⅛
50 do.......	85⅛	40 do.......	86⅛
100 do...bet. call	85⅛	50 Dub. & S. C. R...	108
100 Chi. & R. I....	102⅛		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cumberland.......	25	400 Reading.......	99⅛
100 Mariposa.......	7⅛	200 do.......b3	99⅛
100 Mariposa Pf.......	14⅛	200 do.......c	99⅛
100 W. U. Tel.......	31⅛	100 Chi. & N. W....	67⅛
100 do.......b3	32	100 Rock Island.......	102⅛
100 L. S. & M. S. R...s3	85⅛		

Thursday, Dec. 30—P. M.

There was a renewed pressure from the Brokers to borrow Money this forenoon, over the New Year if practicable, or until to-morrow where lenders declined other terms than strictly on demand without notice. The rates paid were from 7 ⅌ cent. Currency to 7 ⅌ cent. per annum Gold Interest. The difficulty of making up Bank accounts was not very marked, as the recent small volume of business in the Stock Exchange required no heavy loans. The borrowers on Gold paid the highest commission for the use of Money over simple Interest early in the day, but the price of Gold nevertheless improved from 119⅞@120⅛ ⅌ cent. It is thought that the heaviest purchases of yesterday, about $2,500,000 at 119⅞@119⅞ ⅌ cent. were made for a leading Banking house who have very heavy January settlements to adjust, and who are willing to accept about 120 ⅌ cent. as the probable minimum for Gold during the month. The Foreign Exchanges to-day do not look like higher Gold. Bills on London, first-class Bankers, are 108⅝ ⅌ cent., 60 days, but there are said to be advices from the South indicating a delay in marketing the last half of the Cotton crop, owing to unsatisfactory prices, in Currency, since the fall in Gold, to the planters who are generally able to withhold their Cotton.

There was another steady market for the Public Funds, and prices much the same as yesterday. The offers to sell United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund amount to $1,901,450, out of which $1,000,000 were awarded. The following are the offers made and the offers accepted:

OFFERINGS OF BONDS, DEC. 30.

Vermilye & Co.
$40,000 '65, c.......111.30
125,000 '64, c.......111.01
Jay Cooke & Co.
250,000 '65, n.......111.12
250,000 '67.......111.12
Cammann & Co.
25,000 '65, n.......111.20
25,000 '65, n.......111.25
25,000 '65, n.......111.35
25,000 '65, n.......111.45
White, Morris & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n.......110.87
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
6,000 '65, o.......111.29
6,500 '64.......111.29
27,500 '67.......111.29
James T. Bates.
20,000 '65, n.......111.02
10,000 '65, o.......111.20
10,000 '65, n.......110.78
20,000 '65, n.......110.91
Reid, Leo & Content.
5,500 '67.......111.34
50,000 '65, n.......111.49
Edward Sweet & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n.......110.97
30,000 '65, c.......110.92
15,000 '67, c.......111.17
3,000 '67, c.......110.97
25,000 '65, c., o.......110.96
25,000 '64, c.......110.84
Frank & Gans.
100,000 '67.......111.43
100,000 '67.......111.42
50,000 '67.......111.44

Friedman & Salomon.
25,000 '65, c., n.......111.65
25,000 '65, c., n.......111.40
20,000 '65, c., n.......111.30
4,950 '62.......111.40
4,000 '67.......111.15
20,000 '64.......111.35
20,000 '67.......111.29
25,000 '65, n.......111.24
25,000 '67.......111.26
Williams & Bostwick.
125,000 '64, r.......111
Buckingham & Brown.
2,000 '65, r.......110.93
10,000 '65, c.......110.89
10,000 '65, c.......110.92
10,000 '65, c.......110.94
10,000 '65, c.......111.06
8,000 '64, c.......111.28
Leland Brothers & Co.
10,000 '65, c.......111.18
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
25,000 '64, c.......111.09
10,000 '62, r.......110.89
2,000 '64, r.......110.89
1,000 '65, r.......110.89
25,000 '65, c.......111.20
25,000 '65, c.......111.40
25,000 '65, c.......111.60
25,000 '65, c.......111.70
Marx & Co.
15,000 '62, r.......110.99
25,000 '64, c.......111.09
25,000 '64, c.......111.19
50,000 '65, c, n.......111.21

Total.......$1,901,450

AWARD OF BONDS, DEC. 30.

Marx & Co.
$15,000 '62, r.......110.99
25,000 '64, c.......111.09
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
25,000 '64, c.......111.09
10,000 '62, r.......110.89
2,000 '64, r.......110.89
1,000 '65, r.......110.89
Buckingham & Brown.
2,000 '65, r, o.......110.93
10,000 '65, c., o.......110.89
10,000 '65, c., o.......110.92
10,000 '65, c., o.......110.94
10,000 '65, c., o.......111.06
Jay Cooke & Co.
250,000 '65, n.......111.12
217,000 '67.......111.12

Williams & Bostwick.
$125,000 '64, r.......111
Vermilye & Co.
125,000 '64, c.......111.07
E. Sweet & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n.......110.97
30,000 '65, c., n.......110.92
3,000 '67, c.......110.97
25,000 '65, c., o.......110.96
25,000 '64, c.......110.84
J. T. Bates.
20,000 '65, n.......111.02
20,000 '65, n.......110.78
20,000 '65, n.......110.91
White, Morris & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n.......110.87

Total.......$1,000,000

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the prices were generally weaker than yesterday, the Western Roads being especially down through the forenoon. The feeling was a little better later in the day. The recent advance on Tennessee new Bonds was lost, sales down to 44½ ⅌ cent., and the Louisiana Levee 6 Per Cents. have returned to 64@65 ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 30.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40	109	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅜
American Gold Coin	119⅞	120⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	46	45
North Carolina Bonds, new	28⅝	28⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	85⅝	85⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	80⅛	81⅛
Reading Railroad	99⅝	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅝	102⅜
Northwestern Common	67⅛	68⅛
Northwestern Preferred	81⅛	81⅜
Pacific Mail Company	42½	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	84½	84⅝
St. Paul Common	71⅝	72½
Lake Shore	84⅛	85⅛
Erie	21⅝	22⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	23⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	112	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40s reg.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40s coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s currency	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	53⅛	Alabama 5s	63
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	45	Alabama 8s	94⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	47⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '75	98
Virginia 6s, n. b.	53	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	100
North Carolina 6s	41⅛	Michigan 7s, '78	97
North Carolina 6s, n.b.	28⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	107
South Carolina 6s	75	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	110
South Carolina 6s, n. b.	77	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	101
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102
Missouri 6s, H.&St.J.I	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102
Louisiana 8s, Levee B.	80⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	102⅛
California 7s	118	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	102⅛
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	99
Rhode Island 6s	94		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85	Lack. & West. Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	84	Tol. & Wab. 2d	80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	83	Tol., W.&W. C. C. S. F.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	82	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	97
Erie 1st Ext.	94	Morris & Essex 1st	96
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	89⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	93
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	84	N. J. Cen. 1st	98
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	75	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	97⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	68	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	100⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st	100
Harlem 1st	97⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	85
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	109⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	81
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	93	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	85
Cen. Pacific Bds.	92	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	81
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	119	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	78	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	71	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	71
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. Conv.	88	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	63
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. 1st	91⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	129	Bank of North Amer.	95
Manhattan	140	Commonwealth	112
Union	122	Importers' & Traders'	135
America	141	Ninth National	105
Tradesmen's	148	Tenth National	85
Commerce	121	Oriental	150
Ocean	76	Bkrs' & Brokrs' As.	100
American Exchange	111⅛		

The Novelty Iron Works of this City are now in liquidation, owing to the long-continued depression in steamship building. The winding up of this long, active and prosperous concern is deeply to be regretted on account of throwing a large number of skilled laborers out of employment, but financially the Company have no outstanding obligations, and the liquidation is in no sense, as affecting the Money market, a failure or suspension of payments, as represented on the Street this forenoon.

United States Treasury,
New-York, Dec. 30.

General balance yesterday	$87,384,528 83
Gold receipts	1,217,428 66
Gold payments	712,381 07
Gold balance	79,294,638 80
Currency receipts	734,188 45
Currency payments	2,677,413 32
Currency balance	5,790,625 64
General balance	88,167,275 41
Customs	333,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	604,000 00

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 15th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,085,540	Increase.. £11,025
Public deposits	6,773,491	Increase.. 1,430,536
Other deposits	17,230,507	Decrease.. 360,655
Government securities	13,811,952	No alteration.
Other securities	16,577,881	Increase.. £180,277
Notes unemployed	10,863,075	Increase.. 952,395

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,400,310, being a decrease of £472,500, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,167,109, showing an increase of £399,499 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£19,167,109	£18,158,315
Reserve	11,766,799	10,433,640
Notes in circulation	22,400,310	22,724,675
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	3 ⅌ cent.
Consols	92⅛	92⅛
French Rentes	72f. 47c.	70f. 27c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of Dec. 17, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Dec. 9. Francs.	Dec. 16. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,350,527,500	1,345,949,050
Bank notes to order	46,835,692	47,365,401
Treasury account	218,758,168	219,370,156
Current accounts	354,199,043	309,355,747
Current branch banks	45,779,808	44,554,989
Dividends payable	851,473	825,004
Discounts	8,826,378	9,365,453
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	9,703,541	9,347,427
Total	2,252,123,792	2,263,275,417
Cash in hand	1,244,246,124	1,259,871,080
Commercial bills overdue	339,784	2,869,744
Commercial not yet due	319,067,353	302,625,806
Commercial branch banks	285,933,929	292,125,580
Advances on bullion	21,616,000	22,457,800
Branch banks	1,803,080	1,699,880
French public securities	22,619,400	22,642,700
Branch banks	8,895,700	9,861,800
On railway shares, &c.	39,619,600	39,380,100
By the branch banks	33,257,050	32,946,170
On Credit Foncier	1,134,900	[illegible]
Branches	1,299,400	[illegible]
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	[illegible]	80,595,187
Rentes and immobilized	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,047,684	9,048,897
Expenses and management	2,541,841	2,554,010
Sundries	7,116,097	9,998,002
Total	2,252,123,792	2,263,275,417

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the third week of December show the following decrease, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Third week of December, 1868	$100,936 65
Third week of December, 1869	85,961 77
Decrease	$14,974 88

The Continental Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Phœnix Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Second National Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Eighth National Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 3.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY possess features calculated to commend them especially to careful and prudent investors, capitalists, and institutions having money to invest, and holders of Government bonds desiring to realize the premium thereon.

The Loan is unusually light in proportion to the value of the property which is mortgaged to secure it, being but $2,800,000, while the road and equipments are worth at least $10,000,000.

The road is COMPLETED, so that the entire security is a reality, and no portion of it contingent and prospective.

It is in successful and profitable operation, already demonstrating the power to earn the annual interest on the bonds several times over.

It is under careful, able and honorable management.

Price 90 and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. Bonds $1,000 each. Interest payable January and July in the City of New-York.

Principal and interest payable in gold.

In purchases made before Jan. 1 there is an advantage of about ¼ of 1 per cent. to be realized from the premium on the accrued interest, which the purchaser pays in currency, and will receive in gold Jan. 1.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STS.

In view of the large amount of JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS soon to be disbursed and seek new INVESTMENT, we desire to call the attention of our customers to the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, one of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as *good*.

The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centering at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,632,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000,) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancelation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorehead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $300,000, at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, (denominations $500 and $1,000 coupon.) Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon payable at our office on Jan. 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ¾ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.

We receive in payment Governments and other securities at their market value, and January coupons at the current gold price of the day.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT.
LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 466,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	42	Spirits Turp., bbls.	187
Cotton, bales	2,537	Resin, bbls.	967
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	6	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	260
Eggs, bbls.	145	Pork, bbls.	978
Flour, bbls.	6,329	Cutmeats, pkgs.	376
Wheat, bushels	2,600	Lard, pkgs.	306
Corn, bushels	350	Butter, pkgs.	1,234
Oats, bushels	5,200	Stearine, pkgs.	17
Malt, bushels	1,872	Cheese, pkgs.	1,452
Barley, bushels	800	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,454
Beans, bushels	243	Peanuts, bags	18
Peas, bushels	300	Tobacco, hhds.	1
Hops, bales	188	Whisky, bbls.	489
Hides, No.	3,464	Wool, bales	326
Hides, bdls.	1,101	Skins, bales	76
Leather, sides	9,107	Lead, pigs	360

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Lord Palmerston*, for Cadiz—72,000 Staves, 200 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cases Tobacco, Samples.

By the steamer *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—150 bbls. Pork, 377 bales Cotton, 1,028 bbls. Flour, 108,656 lbs. Bacon, 14,886 bushels Wheat, 62 bales Hops.

By the brig *Jesse*, for Gibraltar—1,901 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (88,436 gallons.)

ASHES—Have been inactive on the basis of $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet but steady; 400 bags Maracaibo have been sold since our last on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 78,721 bags; of other kinds, 16,205 bags and 26,857 mats. The stock of other than Rio included 1,315 bags and 26,857 mats Java; 5,993 bags Maracaibo; 4,151 bags Ceylon; 2,627 bags Manila; 779 bags Jamaica; 727 bags Savanilla; 382 bags St. Domingo, and 231 bags Costa Rica. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 10c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,101 bales, (of which 218 bales were to arrive,) including 531 bales to spinners, 241 bales to shippers, and 329 bales to speculators. Also, 2,000 bales for forward delivery, including 150 bales basis Low Middling, for December, at 24¾c.; 200 bales do. for January, at 24 9-16c.@24¾c.; 100 bales do. for Jan. 15 to Feb. 14, at 24¾c.; 500 bales do. for February, at 25c.@25⅛c.; 300 bales do. for March, at 25⅜c.@25½c.; 450 bales do. for April, at 25¾c.; 100 bales do. for May, at 26c.; 100 bales do. for January, free on board at Savannah, at 23¾c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅝	23⅝	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Low Middling	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
Good Middling	25⅞	26	26⅛	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	24,167
Receipts last week	23,121
Receipts the preceding week	23,240
Receipts since Sept. 1	319,932
Receipts since Jan. 1	691,560
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	628,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	628,866
Export clearances since our last	377
Exports since Sept. 1	167,076
Exports since Jan. 1	331,679
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	328,537
Estimated stock here	34,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active inquiry has been reported for State and Western Flour, mainly for the low grades which have been quoted up again 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,250 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 15; very inferior to good extra State at $5 40@$5 80; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 80@$6 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 85 ⅌ bbl. Of the sales, 3,700 bbls. were rejected extras at from $5 10@$5 25 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 85@$5 15
Extra State	5 40@ 5 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 20@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 30@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 50

Southern Flour is in fair request at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at $4 50@$5 75 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Cornmeal is very quiet at about $4 50@$5 10 for Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 275 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in light demand at $3 15@$3 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, mainly for shipment, at a further slight improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 23@$1 38½, chiefly at $1 35, in store, for Amber; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 28, chiefly at $1 27½@$1 28 for prime, afloat; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 20; damaged do., $1 05; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 40, and ordinary White California at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, especially now, which has advanced sharply on a less extensive offering. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 06@$1 08½ for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 10 for sound Mixed Western; 90c.@$1 10 for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $1 12@$1 16 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,100 bushels. Barley continues quiet at unchanged rates; sales have been reported, since our last of 4,700 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 08½, and four-rowed State at $1 22½, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull at from $1 10@$1 30 ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,500 bushels. Oats have been quoted firmer, on a moderate movement; sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c.@64c., from depot and delivered, for poor to prime Western; 62½c.@65c. for State; 58c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 1,028 bbls. Flour, and 14,886 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool.

HAY, &c.—Bale has been in fair request and steady at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is dull at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market has been steady, though not active. We quote New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 188 bales; exports, 62 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather moderately sought after, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Light, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 30c.@34c., cash, ⅌ lb. The day's receipts have been 9,107 sides.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, some 280 bbls. changed hands, part at auction, at from 72c.@78c. ⅌ gallon. Market quiet. The stock in first hands this morning included 11,346 hhds. Cuba, 4,390 hhds. English Islands, 837 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,700 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, clayed	30c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

OILS—All kinds have been quiet at about previous quotations; Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 02½; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 60; Red Oil at 80c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½; Menhaden at 60c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 43c.@44c.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been less extensive to-day, and much more firmness has been exhibited by holders, who have not been disposed to sell freely, unless at decidedly better prices. The demand, however, has not been active. The export interest was well represented at the meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, in the afternoon, when the new form of making contracts was brought under discussion. A report of the proceedings is given elsewhere in this paper. Crude Oil has been quoted stronger, though quiet, on the basis of 15c.@15½c., closing at 15⅛c., in bulk, here, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls.; 20c.@20½c. for Crude, in shipping order; 21c. (nominally) for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, and 16⅛c.@16½c. for Crude, in bulk, at Pittsburg, early delivery, ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia, 720 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has also been quoted higher on light offerings and a moderate demand. Sales have been reported here since our last of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for December, at 29¾c.@29⅞c.; 1,500 bbls. do., January, at 30⅛c., and this rate bid at the close; 1,500 bbls. do., January to March, on private terms, ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 30c.@30½c., and 2,000 bbls. do., January to April delivery, on private terms, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 260 bbls.; at Philadelphia 900 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,901 bbls. for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, is in request at 37c.@38c., and Prime White 38c.@39c. ⅌ gallon, but holders claim higher rates. Naphtha rules quite dull at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 15½c.@16c. in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower on a rather freer movement, mainly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$30 for Old Western Mess; $29 50@$30, chiefly at $30, for New Mess; $23 50@$26 25 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, and $27@$27 50 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. Also, 2,750 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, February deliveries, at $29 25@$29 50 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, at from 11¾c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12c.@12⅛c. for Western, and 12⅛c.@13c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats continue quiet at declining prices; sales have been confined to equal to 90 packages at 11¾c.@12⅛c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 16c.@16⅛c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon is in light request at drooping rates; sales, 80 boxes, including Cumberland at 14⅛c.@14¼c., and Long Clear at 15⅛c.@16c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been quoted rather cheaper and has been without notable activity; sales have been reported of 475 tierces and bbs., in lots, at 16⅛c.@18⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly at 17c.@17⅛c. for City, and 17c.@17⅛c. for fair to strictly prime Steam ⅌ lb.; also 750 tierces prime Western Steam for February delivery, seller's option, at about 18c. ⅌ lb. Beef is dull at $4@$12 for Old, and $11@$17 for New ⅌ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less request, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 50 ⅌ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at from $30@$33 50 for New ⅌ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter is in very slack demand, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@46c.; and Western, including prime, 20c.@23c. ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,234 packages. Cheese continues in light demand, at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 1,452 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been very dull to-day, and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 67 bbls. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 10⅜c.@11⅛c., chiefly at 10⅜c.@10⅝c. for fair to good Refining Cuba ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; very good to choice do. at 11⅝c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11⅛c.@12⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11⅛c.@11⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in slack request at from 13⅛c.@15c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb. The movements in raw Sugars since Dec. 1, Messrs. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1869	62,829	101,791	207,543	547
Receipts since Dec. 1	7,031	12,334	85,015	86
Total	69,860	114,125	292,558	633
Sales since Dec. 1	13,934	23,881	16,342	63
Stock this day, Dec. 30, 1869	55,926	90,244	276,216	570
Stock Jan. 1, 1869	34,333	28,920	23,404	91
Stock Jan. 1, 1868	13,576	24,377	10,353	..
Stock Jan. 1, 1867	34,248	43,590	117,972	..

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 56,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10⅛c.; also 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and rather lower. Sales have been reported of 270 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@99c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts have been 489 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day, but rates have been quoted steady. For Liverpool, there were taken 280 bales Cotton, chiefly by steam, at ⅝d. ⅌ lb. For London, 170 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5½d. ⅌ bushel. For a Mediterranean port, a small vessel, with about 1,100 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869—2 P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Hardy, Repper, Farley, McQuade—10.

The minutes of meeting held December twenty-seven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Remonstrance of owners and lessees of property on West Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, west of Ninth-avenue, against paving that portion of said streets with Stafford or other wooden pavements.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolution directing the Comptroller to audit and pay bill for refreshments furnished Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolution appointing J. Gaskin Wilson a Commissioner of Deeds in place of George Boucsein, resigned.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Corporation Attorney, transmitting the titles of all actions which have been prosecuted by him, now pending undetermined.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions to pay Mrs. George Roome for services to Mayor and Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. To lay crosswalk from southeast corner of New Bowery and Madison-street, to the southwest corner of Madison and Roosevelt streets.

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Friday, thirty-first instant, at twelve o'clock M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

The minutes of the meeting held December twenty-seven were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolution to pay Algernon S. Sullivan four thousand dollars for counsel fees for services to Assistant Alderman Culkin, in matter of the claim of James E. McVeaney.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of resolution to extend the time for the completion of the contract for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of resolution giving permission to place bay windows and portico on building northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Fortieth-street.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions to lay crosswalk from southeast corner of New Bowery and Madison-street to southwest corner of Madison and Roosevelt streets. To pay Mrs. Geo. W. Roome for services to the Mayor and Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. To pave One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement. To lay gas mains and light lamps in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway. To flag sidewalk on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote: Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions to pay for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. To appoint J. Gaskin Wilson a Commissioner of Deeds in place of J. Boucsein, resigned.

Which were severally laid over.

On motion the Board adjourned until Thursday, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MALONEY, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

The result of the inducements offered by us during the past week has been so satisfactory as to demonstrate the fact that we are offering

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT UNAPPROACHABLE PRICES.

Some of our specialties will be found
PARTICULARLY WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

We shall continue our sale of
DRESS PATTERNS,
which have been subject to the regular reduction in price, but are now sold in patterns at an
ADDITIONAL REDUCTION OF 25 TO 35 PER CENT.

We also offer another case of
EMPRESS CLOTH, OF ALL COLORS,
and very wide, at 50 cents. They are 12½ cents per yard better than our last, and are offered at the same price. Also,

DELAINES,	CALICOES,
SKIRTS,	SKIRTING, &C.,

Together with a large assortment of

LINENS,	TABLE CLOTHS,
PIANO COVERS,	COLLARS,
LACES,	EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,	GLOVES,

NECK TIES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &C., &C.,
a large portion of which were purchased at auction, and on account of our comparatively small expenses we are enabled to sell them at unusually low prices.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

SATINS, LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKS, FURS
AND
MOURNING GOODS,
all marked down SPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS, and now offered by us at such low prices that the inducements to purchasers cannot be excelled.

A comparison of our prices is respectfully solicited.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WE SHALL HAVE OPEN TO-DAY FIVE CASES
OF THE
BEST QUALITY OF DELAINES,
NEW DESIGNS, AT 15c. PER YARD.

The regular price of these goods in desirable styles is 22 cents.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED!
A CHOICE SELECTION
OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
Including some
RICH LACQUER WARE,
WHICH ARE OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
No. 52 East 23d-st.,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

In elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. The largest and finest assortment may be seen at POTT & AMERY'S, (New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society,) Cooper Union, 4th-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Skates, Sleigh Bells, Tool Chests, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory Handle Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Forks, Plated Knives, Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Trays, &c., in great variety, at CHARLES S. LITTLE'S Hardware Store, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)

N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT C. T. HOOPER'S, No. 76 Nassau-st., near John. Oil paintings, engravings and chromos of every description at panic prices for this week. Pictures framed at short notice.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and silverware bought at the highest rates, or liberal advances made on them. J. LINDOW, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., Room No. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

BILLIARDS.

Great reduction in Billiard Tables and materials. Now is your time to buy first class, of all sizes, at W. H. GRIFFITH'S factory, No. 40 Vesey-st. Send for prize list.

FOR SALE—A SOLID MASSIVE STERLING silver service of six pieces, new pattern, never used. Address Box 2,260 New-York P. O.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,
Court House, Park,
No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1869, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 3d-av.—Watch night service, commencing at 9 P. M., with sermon by Rev. Horace Cooke, followed by prayer meeting and other services until the old year shall have passed away.

REV. H. D. GANSE WILL SPEAK TO young men in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., at 7½ P. M. Social Bible Class as usual at 4½ P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Shewell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CENTRAL PARK. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques and Miss Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning. SONGS by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Lewis and Mrs. Chanfrau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROBBERS, FORTY THIEVES and BAKED ALIVE.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon — KENILWORTH. Evening — DORA BELLA Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

DODWORTH HALL.
PERFORMANCE BY A TWO-HEADED GIRL.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The new Ministry in France has not yet been consolidated. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Gressier, ex-Minister of Public Works, have been made Senators....The lunatic asylum at Tulle, France, was burned on Wednesday. No lives were lost....The trial of Traupmann, in Paris, closed at 10 o'clock last night, in conviction and sentence of death, for the murder of the Kinck family....A London dispatch says the receipts of wheat are still very heavy, and there are large accumulations in London and Liverpool, besides seventy-four more cargoes afloat bound there, than at the same time last year...On the 29th inst. the Ecumenical Council held a five hours' session discussing the question whether philosophy is heterodox ....The infant Princess Christine, of Naples, was baptized yesterday in Rome, by Cardinal Patrizzi, the Vicar of the Pope.... The Spanish Minister of Justice, Señor Zorilla, during a semi-official journey in Spain, was greeted, while speaking, with Republican *vivas*....M. de Lesseps denies the stories of danger in navigating the Suez Canal, and adds that the depth in the shallowest parts has been increased seventy centimetres.... The specie in the Bank of France decreased 29,700,000 francs last week, and that in the Bank of England £37,000.

GENERAL.

The memorial of certain residents of British Columbia was presented to the President yesterday by Mr. Vincent Collyer. It purports to be signed by property holders and business men in Victoria, many of them British subjects, and is to be followed by another bearing the signatures of residents of other British Columbian towns who, it is said, desire the transfer of that province to the United States. The President replied verbally that he had read it with interest and had sent it to the Secretary of State. The memorialists, while professing loyalty and attachment to the Queen, in view of the proposed severance from the mother country, are constrained by duty to themselves and their families to such political and commercial connections as will insure future prosperity. They set forth the disadvantages under which they labor, and view with alarm the intention to confederate them with the Dominion of Canada, for the reason that it can afford them neither protection, a market, nor population—their great want—nor can it satisfy any sentiment of loyalty or devotion, and that their interests are opposed and the Canadian tariff would ruin Columbia; and, on the other hand, they detail the advantages to be derived from annexation to the United States.

Well-executed counterfeits of the twenty dollar notes of the Tradesmen's National Bank, of this City, have been passed in Chatham, N. Y., and the utterer was arrested on Wednesday and committed for trial.

Mr. Steadman, of Oneida County, N. Y., was killed yesterday in attempting to get on a train of cars at Oil City, Penn.

Two planters in Pike County, Ark., Elkins and Nash, quarreled recently, and the former shot the latter, killing him instantly.

Governor Hoffman's Message to the Legislature is ready, and will be furnished to the Press as soon as it is delivered.

According to an estimate furnished by the Secretary of the Interior in response to a resolution of Congress, the public land in the Southern States remaining unsold and unappropriated is 47,479,619 acres. The Virginias, the Carolinas, Georgia, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee have no public lands within their limits.

The Canadian Cabinet, says an Ottawa dispatch, has decided to recall Governor McDougall.

The directors of the Vermont Valley Railroad yesterday, at Rutland, elected Gouverneur Morris, of New-York, President.

On Monday night the store of J. S. Henderson & Co., at Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, was robbed of $4,970 in money, and the store fired, and a stock worth between $30,000 and $40,000 destroyed, with other property.

In relation to the robbery of $12,000 in unsigned notes of the First National Bank of Jersey City, stolen from the vaults of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, a circular is issued recommending the rejection of all $50 and $100 notes of that bank, as it is supposed attempts may be made to put the stolen notes in circulation.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in Virginia City on Wednesday and yesterday morning, some of them of an alarming nature.

The steamships *Oriflamme* and *Pacific* came into collision off Santa Barbara, Cal., on Tuesday night, and the *Pacific* had to be towed into Santa Barbara. No one was injured.

Four thousand tons of wheat were cleared for England, from San Francisco, on Tuesday, and ten vessels are now loading for the same destination.

The Hudson River at Albany is free from ice, and the freshet is subsiding.

A Boston dispatch says the January dividends of the manufacturing companies show a decrease, but not such as to warrant the rumors of dull times prevalent there.

Hon. Horatio Seymour was thrown from his carriage between Utica and Deerfield, and his shoulder dislocated.

A little girl named Annie Gillem, 4 years old, died in Louisville yesterday from hydrophobia.

Judge Smith, of the Supreme Court, gave his decision yesterday at Rochester, in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad case, in favor of the Ramsey ticket of directors.

The Governor of Matanzas, Cuba, has ordered all those having arms to deliver them to the authorities, under pain of trial and court martial.

Albert Austin's cigar manufactory, Suffield, Conn., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $14,000.

LOCAL.

At a special meeting of the Union League Club last evening, addresses commemorative of the life and services of Secretary Stanton were delivered by Wm. Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Thompson and General Van Buren, and a committee was appointed to raise a fund for the benefit of the family of the deceased statesman.

Mayor Hall lectured last evening at Cooper Institute on the "Prism of Charity." The lecture was delivered for the benefit of the Seminary of Mount de Chantal in West Virginia, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday directed a large number of bills to be paid, increased the salaries of their Clerk and the Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, made some half dozen more Corporation, papers and then adjourned.

There is a plot on foot in this City to destroy the Spanish gunboats now lying at anchor off Staten Island.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of New-Hampshire is in session at Concord.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening, and designated this evening as the time for holding the primaries for the election of a new General Committee and a Young Men's General Committee for the year 1870.

Captain E. Meier, of the *Hammonia*, will accept our thanks for late continental papers.

The London Times on the New-York Times and the Alabama Negotiations.

The article which we published on the 30th November last, announcing the intentions of the United States Government in reference to the renewal of the *Alabama* negotiations, has attracted some little attention in England, and we lay before our readers to-day the comments of two of our leading contemporaries on the subject. We need scarcely say that to the opening portion of the article in the London *Times* we have no kind of objection to make. Our contemporary refers in a generous and courteous spirit to the work we have endeavored, and still endeavor, to accomplish; and its praise is all the more acceptable to us since it belongs of right chiefly to one who constantly devoted himself to the highest and noblest aims, and whose example and memory must, therefore, always be earnestly revered by those who follow in his footsteps. It would possibly be a more grateful task to accept our contemporary's compliments without discussing its criticisms, but we are bound to show where, in our opinion, it has misapprehended our former remarks.

It will be observed that the *Times* has been most offended by this passage in our article: "They (the American people) would have no cause for suspecting that their agent had been hoodwinked if the arrangements were discussed and settled at their own doors." The *Times*, by some confusion of understanding, treats this sentence as if we were the first to accuse the English people and Government of "hoodwinking" Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Has it, then, forgotten the mass of criticisms which must have reached it when the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was under discussion here? Has it also forgotten Mr. Sumner's speech? Or can it doubt that the general feeling in America at that time was that the hospitalities of Englishmen had exercised too great an influence over Mr. Reverdy Johnson's judgment? The Minister himself was reproached, sometimes in the coarsest manner, with having allowed the English to get the better of him. He had eaten too many English dinners, made too many flattering speeches, shaken hands with too many Secessionists—in fine, had shown himself too easily amenable to the insidious influences of attractive society. We do not now discuss whether these reproaches were deserved or not. Perhaps they were not; but at any rate they were felt to be deserved at the time by a very large proportion of the people, and we imagine that no one is more profoundly convinced of that fact than Mr. Reverdy Johnson himself. Now we did nothing more than deal with this sentiment as a fact which had to be considered in talking about a renewal of the negotiations. And we showed that a similar sentiment could not possibly be evoked if the negotiations were resumed at Washington, and therefore that it was to the interest of the English Government to close with the proposition made to it from Washington. What was there in this to provoke the anger of the *Times*? It has clearly misunderstood the whole tone and drift of our article.

The *Times* also quarrels with us for using the words "our people," and implies that we are guilty of some kind of meanness in sheltering ourselves behind the greatest authority known to us. We cannot quite understand what the *Times* was thinking of when it made this charge. It certainly could not have been thinking of *itself*, because it is the greatest instance on record of a public journal sheltering itself, on principle, behind "the people." It professes to do no more than follow the shifting current of public opinion. By an odd coincidence, at the very moment the *Times* was attacking us for speaking in the name of the people, the *Pall Mall Gazette* was bitterly condemning the *Times* for adopting "a system which persistently represents and reproduces the public opinion of the hour, and which holds up to every phase of popular sentiment a mirror in which it may contemplate itself, with secret satisfaction at the flattery which has somehow been introduced into the reflection." The London *Times* has in this instance seen the reflection of its own image and mistaken it for our's. Under these circumstances, we need not point out the quarter to which its reproaches properly belong.

Without following our contemporary any further in what we must hold to be a mistaken line of criticism, we must frankly acknowledge that we fully concur in the views it expresses relative to the renewal of the *Alabama* negotiations. By all means let the people of each country have confidence in the other's honor. But we would remind our London contemporary that in almost all former treaties between the United States and England *we* have been accused of "hoodwinking" the English Envoy. Let us hope there will be no renewal of that charge. Lastly, it must be distinctly understood that we never said Mr. Thornton was "no Englishman." We merely stated that he was not an Englishman of violent prejudices, and that makes all the difference. We did, indeed, assert that Mr. Thornton had lived long out of his own country. But when he was appointed to his present post the London *Times* went a good deal further than that. It reproached the English Ministry with sending an Envoy to the United States, concerning whom everybody was asking, "Who is he?" If we are in error about Mr. Thornton, the London *Times* taught us the error—and it is a little hard to be scolded by the guide who has led us astray.

Suppose the State Divided—What Then?

Some of the country papers are still talking of cutting the State in two and leaving New-York City out in the cold. The reason they give is that they want to escape contamination, or think New-York is going from bad to worse and want to cut loose from it before it gets worse. We would warn them once more that they cannot escape contamination in this way, nor corruption either. If they suppose we are going to allow a body of saints and sages to sit at Syracuse or Buffalo every Winter, without making any attempts on their virtue, they are considerably mistaken. The lobby we send to Albany is not, we believe, remarkable for integrity or purity. Indeed, it is probably as bad a lot of schemers as ever left a Christian city on a wicked errand; but compared to the lobby we should send to the capital of Western New-York, it may be considered the essence of holiness. The restraints of public opinion, such as they are, which now possess some little force, would possess none at all on men who were going out to spoil and corrupt the Legislature of another State, and that State one which left us because we were found too wicked for it. Our cleverest intriguers, liars, cheats and embezzlers would always make their headquarters at Buffalo, and reap, too, their richest harvests there, and this for various reasons.

In the first place, they would find a greater number of dupes. The City Legislature we may be sure would not be made up of simpletons, nor yet of unsuspicious agriculturists. Only the very keenest of our local cheats would get into it, and with them the lobbyist would have to drive a pretty hard bargain in order to make anything. Indeed, it is doubtful whether a franchise bought from them would even be worth having. Moreover,—and this is the most serious consideration,—the City Legislature would very soon have nothing to grant. The streets would speedily be covered with horse railroads, and the river with ferry lines; and there is a limit, too, to the number of gas privileges and stage lines out of which anything could be made. But would the enormous accumulation of local capital for that reason be suffered to lie idle? Nothing of the kind. Men who wanted franchises to enable them to turn their money to account would go in search of them to Buffalo, or wherever the new capital might be. *That* would have new railroad lines to authorize, or privileges to grant to existing roads,—in short, a great and growing territory to develop, with new cities springing up all over it. Indeed, everything which now takes "corruptionists" to Albany, would then take them further west. Purchasers go where there is something to purchase, and there is very little left for greedy speculators to purchase in New-York. What New-York supplies is capital and men who know how to handle it, and it is not particular about where it finds employment. The greatest "fights" which have occurred in this State,—those which have done most to debauch the Judiciary and the State Legislature,—have not been over anything the City has to offer, but over the very things which the new State of Western New-York would contain. We presume it is no part of the policy of the separationists to exclude the New-York Central, or the Albany and Susquehanna, or the Erie Railroads from their territory, or to prohibit the construction of any new lines on it, and yet it is these which have bred most of the recent corruption, and keep the great knaves alive. Are our country cousins so simple as to suppose that Fisk, Gould, Tweed and the like, would confine their operations to Manhattan Island because the State Legislature no longer sat at Albany—that, in short, the vultures would neglect the carcases, because an imaginary political line was drawn round them? At this moment Fisk and Gould are carrying on their operations into the neighboring State of Massachusetts, and with no small success; it is even rumored that the Honorable William Tweed—*our* William—has secured the contract for the construction of the celebrated Hoosac Tunnel, and will make it one of the numerous irons he has in the fire.

In short, we look upon the confidence with which some people seem to be animated, that it is possible to keep certain districts, in a perfectly homogeneous community, remarkable for the mobility of the population, pure and virtuous, no matter how corrupt and degraded the others may be, as one of the most curious delusions which ever overtook a bright-minded public. Vice, whether political or social, cannot be dammed out like water. We cannot have only the virtuous on one side of a river, by merely making the river a political line, in these days of steam ferry boats and suspension bridges and cheap literature. Principles, in a society like ours, seek their level just like water, but, unlike water, they cannot be prevented from finding it. Politicians will, on the whole, be of about the same degree of honesty everywhere, no matter where Legislatures sit or what may be the extent of their jurisdiction; and marriage will be about as sacred, and domestic life as pure in New-York as Indiana, no matter how much New-York legislation may differ from Indiana legislation. Moreover there is no use in fancying that if one district sends a good man to the Legislature or to Congress, it makes no difference to its voters whom the next district sends. It *does* make all the difference in life, as we see every day. The bad fellow always tries to drag the good one down, and in the present condition of political human nature he is apt to succeed. If we are not greatly mistaken, some of the worst contributions to the Albany Legislature for several years back have come from the Western districts. What is to become of these worthies when the State is divided? Will they abandon politics and betake themselves to agriculture or the ministry, or the study of the fine arts?

The Ecumenical Council.

We await with no little interest the developments of the Ecumenical Council at Rome—with none the less interest because the precise character of its developments is still uncertain. The mere fact that a convocation of this kind has taken place but once in many centuries, gives the event an unusual importance. This General Council is to sit in judgment upon modern civilization. That was the direct purpose of its creation, that was the whole scope of its original summons —the syllabus of 1864. In that manifesto the century was impeached on ten general charges, labeled: materialism, pantheism, rationalism, socialism, insubordination, &c., with a great variety of minor specifications, the whole concluding with an averment that it is a "damnable error to suppose that the Roman Pontiff can or ought to reconcile himself to, or agree with, progress, liberalism and modern civilization." Now we are to have the arraignment and trial. It must needs be a very curious spectacle.

There was a time, it is undeniably true, when a procedure of this kind was natural, and right enough. A thousand years ago the Roman Catholic Church not only called itself but actually was the guardian of civilization. While feudality was still contending against the rise of monarchy; while every landowner's residence was a castle, every meadow a battle field; while a race of serfs starved amid the waving corn, and the guilds and little traders of the towns were struggling to found the commerce of modern times—the Papacy was the only widely extended, stable and intelligent power, the only authority common to many classes. The ecclesiastical power, with all its abuses, did great service against the brute force of the dark ages. In the days when Gregory planned the crusades, and became the virtual Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of Christendom, when Innocent literally trampled on the necks of the German Emperor, and the French and English Kings, the Gallic Augustus and the British John—in that age it is plain that the Papal power had a pretty serious oversight of civilization, and could afford to judge and discipline it.

But the world had rather settled into the belief that all that had forever passed. Few have imagined that the civilization of the nineteenth century was to be taken into hierarchical jurisdiction. The fulminations which have been made from the Vatican every year or two, in the shape of "allocutions" against the evils of the times, have been received as little else than so many paper protests or remonstrances. An adjudication *ex cathedra*, such as is now proposed, is a very different matter. It is no longer the voice of a single spiritual pastor, but the most solemn deliberative array possible of the whole body of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a hazardous step, and we do not wonder that so many eminent Catholics on both sides of the water, so regard it. The true policy and function of that Church, as of all other churches, one would say would be to follow up as well as possible the general movement of ideas, take advantage of the transformations of the age, of the conquests of science, the progress of the human mind, and the ameliorations of society, and so develop and perfect its institutions; instead of divorcing itself from all the ordinary conditions of power—that is to say, from everything that constitutes its development and advancement.

The difficulty in the case is all the greater from the fact that a large portion, perhaps a majority, of the Council, were so born and have always so lived that they could have no practical acquaintance with the civilization they are called upon to consider. Out of the nine hundred ecclesiastics assembled, it is said that not less than four hundred and thirty are Italian prelates, having their sees either in the Papal States or in the Kingdom of Italy. There are, besides, ninety-three belonging to France and her colonies, sixty-two to Spain and her colonies, twenty-seven to Portugal, eighty-one to the various States of South America, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili, the Argentine Republic, &c.—the rest largely to Austria, Asia Minor, and various remote parts of the world. Now, how is it possible for men whose lives have been passed amid such civil and social surroundings to know anything personally of the practical workings of modern civilization in the United States and England, and other advanced nations? How can they intelligently judge free presses and free schools who have always lived beyond their faintest ray? It is a singularly awkward and embarrassing position. If a blind judgment is rendered—one dictated only by an unsearching faith, and formed on antiquated models, out of all keeping with the enlightenment and prevailing tendencies of the age, a reaction against the tribunal must necessarily result. But if, as may happen, the fierceness of controversy prevents any decision, if a strife arises between the progressive and the reactionary parts of the Council, so that there can be no agreement upon any definite action, it will be a grave embarrassment for the Church. It remains to be seen whether Pope Pius was prudent in convoking the Council. Benignant, and devoted to his Church, as he is known to be, he may, for all that, have incautiously opened the way to what will prove a source of considerable difficulty to himself and the Roman Catholic Church.

The Party of Two in French Politics.

In the new distribution of political parties in France, MM. Raspail and Rochefort have earned the unique distinction of having a section all to themselves. The substantive existence of the party cannot, however, be questioned, and no one who has read the extracts from the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif, furnished by our Paris correspondent, will doubt the obvious determination of the new Radical section to keep the fact of its existence prominently before the public mind. Personally, the union of two such men presents an odd enough contrast. Raspail, the grim old socialist, chemist and herbalist, equally familiar with unheard-of cures for bodily ailments, as with revolutionary remedies for the distempers of the State, seems a being as unlike as possible to the gay and brilliant Count Henri de Rochefort—a modern exquisite and a type of "Young Paris." Yet the one would scarcely be complete without the other, for while Raspail embodies the stern regrets and bitter memories of the past, Rochefort is the representative of the concentrated dislike and impatience of the present. Between them they represent that prejudice against the Imperial dynasty which seems to be a growing sentiment among the masses of the French people.

While it is perfectly easy to smile at the absurdities which the necessities of their position will force upon the new Deputies, it is needful to bear in mind that they furnish the counterpart within the Chamber of a powerful phase of popular opinion outside of it. When we compare the unsparing use which the author of the *Lanterne* makes of weapons of ridicule and satire against the dynasty, with the very pitiable manner in which he winces under their personal application, we are apt to conclude that, being at once weak and vain, he is likely to become contemptible; but when, in spite of sundry foolish exhibitions, we find his new paper, the *Marseillaise*, realizing a sale, unexampled even in novelty-loving Paris, of 180,000 copies, we are reminded that the Deputy of the First Circumscription of the Seine is a political power in spite of, if not by reason of, his inconsistencies. The opposition "five" of eight years ago received a fair share of ridicule, but they survived, in spite of it, to change the entire complexion of French politics. The factious and irreconcilable "two" may, by the very consistency of their bitter and uncompromising hostility, become the nucleus of a force which will play an important part in the political future of France.

The tactics of MM. Raspail and Rochefort form not the least portion of the difficulties which will beset the new parliamentary experiment in France. M. Ollivier is evidently endeavoring to make his Ministry a distinguished example of the coalescing power of parties. But with leading members of both Right and Left Centres standing haughtily aloof, with the seceders from the third party and the liberal minority making common cause, and with the implacable and popular "irreconcilables" denouncing the coalition on behalf of thousands of angry voters out of doors, it is to be feared that the new Minister will find the desire of his life rather dearly bought. The spirit of mutual concession and forbearance by which alone a parliamentary system can work at all, is but imperfectly developed among French politicians, and still less so among their constituents. Yet here we have but one of the many results of that deceitful calm of eight years, during which the Empire was successfull abroad and prosperous at home, but during which a generation was ripening into manhood, to whom free institutions were but a name and self-government a solemn farce. And so at length, after the elected of eight millions has been snubbed and outwitted both in the Old World and the New, and is discovered to be but a fallible man, like any other ruler, the very workmen for whose sake he contrived magnificent public works, and invented imposing spectacles, turn round and demand their lost heritage of freedom, and clamor for the removal of the man who has betrayed the hard-earned *préstige* of France. Louis Napoleon may call this ingratitude; a more discriminating posterity will pronounce it the just Nemesis of an ambition that sought to elevate the State above the people, and to raise itself above them both.

The agitation for abolishing the franking privilege is taking a somewhat more definite shape than heretofore. Hon. John Hill, Congressman from the Fourth District of New Jersey, has distributed a petition to both Houses among his constituents, and the same is being extensively signed. This is a practical beginning, and the example should be followed throughout the country. The reasons given in Mr. Hill's petition for the needed reform are briefly stated, embracing the saving to the Post Office Department and the promotion of cheap postage, besides the encouragement of economy in the Government Printing Bureau. We shall see how many members of Congress will, by cooperating in this movement, prove that they, at least, are opposed to an unjust, and, to speak plainly, a mean privilege. It may be added that the Postmaster-General has desired Postmasters to prepare statistics of franked matter sent through the mails, and that something startling in the way of new evidence is expected. Petitions should be sent to members at Washington not later than the 15th of January.

◆

It is now said that steps will not be taken for the exploration of Darien Canal routes, until Congress shall have furnished an appropriation for the purpose. There was such an appropriation made by Congress, as long ago as 1865, and it amounted, we believe, to $40,000. However, it is hardly probable that this sum would be sufficient for so vast an enterprise. The country is utterly unknown—the expeditions would have almost as little to depend upon as exploring parties in Central Africa. Their ascents will be toilsome, their movements through the mountainous forests perilous. The Indians there are thought to be hostile, and might conceivably foil first attempts at penetrating the interior. However, the very spice of danger will add zest to the enterprise, and there will be brisk competition for the privilege of sharing it.

◆

The official canvass of the November election in this State shows how solidly the Republican votes were thrown—"in a lump"—there being no "bolting" or split tickets worth speaking of. The only marked discrepancy in the general results came from the accession of "outside strength" which General Sigel received. This popular candidate led his ticket, as we predicted, and polled nearly 3,000 votes more than any other Republican on the ticket. Mr. Greeley, the next highest of the seven, led the lowest, Mr. Townsend, only 1,535 votes in an average poll of 307,000. Mr. Greeley ran the highest of all the candidates on his ticket in the City of New-York, and the lowest of all throughout the State excepting the City.

◆

Some of the English papers are finding fault with President Grant's Message as containing "only fair sense—nothing more." We do not know how cheap the quality in question may be among English rulers, but here it is certainly one not to be despised. We have had fine Message writers in our day—Pierce and Buchanan were never lacking in that particular. One of the great difficulties, however, we have lately experienced, has been to get an Executive who would *execute*. Mr. Johnson was clearly not a man of that stamp; and yet for Message writing, especially in connection with vetoes, his equal could hardly be found. We have got to a point where less attention is paid to a President's political theories than to his practical action. The "ring of true metal," which comes louder and louder upon the ear in each succeeding monthly debt statement, is more eloquent than any quantity of closet rhetoric.

◆

If the crossing sweepers would kindly receive a hint from a non-professional source, the line of suggestion we would offer would be this—that, instead of so religiously confining their professional duties to days when rain descends in torrents and washes the flag stones clean, as if by a Croton pipe, that they hereafter devote a part of their labors to muddy days. In the former instance they only get in the way, and exasperate travelers, whose hands are too much occupied with umbrellas to attend to fees. In the latter case, under our chronic condition of street filth, they could save many shoes and dresses, and gain many pennies. But the begging element is a peculiar one—it relies more directly on a spectacle of misery than on benefit rendered; and so a hatless and coatless urchin will stand pelted by the rain, making a trivial semblance of sweeping a crossing, which the rain has swept, rather than on a pleasant but muddy day busy himself in real service.

◆

The pictures in the Christmas numbers of the London illustrated papers are excellent; but might we suggest that as large quantities of these publications are now sold in this City, it is rather bad policy on the part of our weeklies to go picking—we will not say stealing—in the wholesale way to which they have accustomed themselves? If the regular readers of our pictorial publications buy the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*, they will have to-day what will be dribbled out to the rest of the subscribers in the course of the next two or three weeks. Would it not be altogether much better for our journals to get up original pictures, especially in this age of sharp and eager competition?

◆

It is one of a class of difficult problems, whether the fact that a police force makes fewer arrests in one year than in a previous, is or is not creditable to it and promising to the City it has in charge. The Metropolitan Police (according to the synopsis of their report yesterday published in our columns) arrested 73,608 persons during the twelvemonth ending with the 1st of November; but the year before, the arrests were 78,451 in number. This leaves a "balance in favor of the present year" of nearly 5,000 arrests. Does it show less crime in the City—or more leniency in dealing with it? That is the matter difficult of decision. However, the report of the Police Department shows it to have been ably and efficiently managed during the past year, and with a skill increased by experience.

◆

Henry, Duke of Chambord, in one more of his harmless manifestoes, is found offering his most characteristic argument on the side of the Emperor Napoleon, treating him at the same time as an adversary to be dealt with. He contends for the good old principle of hereditary sovereignty—a thing on which Bonaparte has already made up his mind, with a firm resolution to "better the instruction." Thus France may perceive how Chambord and the Emperor agree, and have only to make choice between them—a choice that seems already made; for the claim of the Bourbons is dead and buried in that country, and beyond any hope of resurrection.

◆

We announced on Tuesday that Mr. Bennett had succeeded in settling all arrangements for the race between the *Dauntless* and Mr. Ashbury's *Cambria*. The telegrams which passed between the two owners show that the utmost desire now exists on both sides for a fair trial between the yachts. On the 4th of July next the boats will start from the Old Head of Kinsale, and the one which arrives at Sandy Hook first will win the prize of £250 plate. We need only add at this moment that, while we all wish Mr. Bennett to win, Mr. Ashbury will receive a cordial welcome here, as a representative of British yachtsmen, no matter whether he arrives as a winner or a loser. Mr. Bennett has won enough distinction as a yachtsman, but the reward of this last victory over the crack English yacht would be no bad incentive to him in the more serious and important duties which now claim his attention.

◆

The new Chinese treaty with the United States, and which has been, it is said, ratified at Pekin, is substantially the same as that, an outline of which we printed last year. While the paper constitutes a certain kind of proof that our relations with the Chinese Government and people are becoming closer, the defined results actually conceded look rather to future than present benefit. The article which at first excited much hostile feeling in England towards Mr. Burlingame's mission—that on internal improvements to be undertaken by Americans or other foreigners—remains as it was. It is one which may or may not prove of ultimate importance. The Emperor by no means invites engineers from this country or any other. On the contrary, he expressly reserves exclusive control over the inception and fulfillment of any possible future enterprises of the kind. If he shall determine to apply to the United States or any other Western Power for scientific assistance, such Power may designate the engineers to be employed, or, in other words, recommend them. And if their services are accepted, he will pay for them. This "concession" is of so very hypothetical and shadowy a character that no "barbarian" nation need get excited about it. Still, the fact that the Emperor is willing to entertain the subject is something. "Great bodies move slowly," and the mysterious potentate at Pekin is great in many ways. He may have moved, or been propelled, but slightly; but when it is found that he is not absolutely stationary, there is hope for an accelerated speed.

◆

St. Louis also is going to have a World's Fair, it seems. All the better in more ways than one. There cannot be too many opportunities for comparing the results of industry and skill, provided their primary object is kept in view. And, besides, every new effort of the kind tends toward the various sections of the country becoming acquainted with each other. There is, however, another aspect of the subject which may not be uninteresting to our Washington friends. If these fairs become numerous, they will neutralize attempts to force Government aid in particular cases. Congress cannot give money to all of them, even if to give to any were not a sort of breach of trust. Favoritism becomes impossible without exciting envy and indignation in the breasts of unfortunate, neglected localities. It is from this point of view that the District's application for a grant is of service to the country. It has attempted what would, if successful, become a precedent, and must therefore be at once and without hesitation refused. St. Louis has, if a claim for national aid be proper at all, just as good a right to urge it as Washington. The former is a great centre of one sort, as the latter is of another. And even if it be urged that one is the seat of Government, the answer is ready—the other says it ought to be made so. By all means, then, let there be more fairs, one in every city wanting to be the national capital. And let all ask for a grant—and be denied.

The Union of the Republican Party of the City—The New General Committee.

The Republican primary elections on Wednesday evening for the choice of delegates to the new General Committee, and of officers of the district organizations, passed of, as a general thing, harmoniously. Efforts were made in two or three districts to bring in Tammany repeaters for the purpose of carrying one or the other of the rival tickets. In the Ninth Assembly District, particularly, an attempt was made to turn the election into a farce by the votes of non-residents, Democrats and minors, but it proved an utter failure, and the ticket headed by that sterling Republican and honest man, Jas. W. Booth, was triumphantly elected. As a whole the delegates elected to form the new Union Republican General Committee are well-known Republicans of long standing and men who will strive to promote the best interest of the party in this City and to render its future harmonious. As between the old Twenty-second-street and Twenty-third-street organizations the new Committee will be about equally divided. Few of the extreme men and mischief makers of either organization will be found in the new Committee, and there is a good prospect that the disgraceful feuds and divisions that for the last two or three years have dishonored the party in this City and destroyed its influence are to cease, and that the party will now be a unit.

The Committee of twelve appointed to settle disputes arising out of the terms of union, met at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-streets last evening, and inspected the returns of election. In the First, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts there was no dispute about the returns, and the candidates were declared duly elected. In the remaining eight districts there was informality in a portion of the returns, and in four or five of them there will probably be contesting delegations. At a private session of the Committee statements were listened to from the rival claimants, but no definite action was taken. The Committee are doubtful whether the authority intended to be conferred on them extends to the question of settling the right to seats in the General Committee of contesting delegates, the prevailing opinion being that this is a point to be settled by the General Committee itself in judging of the qualifications of its members. The General Committee will hold its first meeting on Thursday evening, the 6th of January, when the question will be determined and the organization of the Committee effected for the ensuing year.

The first number of the new series of *The Christian Union* comes before the people full of life and promise, and more fortunate than most new enterprises, palpably conquers success at the start. It bears both the augury and the fruits of success on its face; every page of it shows skill and power—of power not expended in a first effort, but with reserves behind. The name of its editor, Henry Ward Beecher, is the *Christian Union's* tower of strength. His salutatory article makes manifest that he gives this paper not the dregs of his brain, but a part of the fullness of his great mind and great heart. Mr. Beecher's signature is wanting to the article on "Edwin M. Stanton," but his "remarks" are indelibly there. Under such auspices the new paper is to be welcomed with open arms everywhere by men and women who love and reverence healthy, hearty, practical Christianity. On his broad shoulders Henry Ward Beecher could alone carry forward the bulk of this new enterprise; but ample subordinate support is given him, so that the *Christian Union* bids fair to become a model religious family newspaper.

New Year's Eve in the Richmond Prison.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 28.

Mr. Wardwell, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, has issued the following special order:

Sunday, Dec. 29, 1869.

Prisoners: When I desire to inflict any punishment on you, I have only to turn to the various prison books on my table, and I can see at once any and all modes of punishment possible for any man to conceive of. But when I look into said books for something to direct in a different way, I find very little. Oh! how dark!

For several days I have been looking and trying to learn how to close up the year 1869 and commence 1870. Should I confine myself to the books before me, in a very large majority of cases all the prisoners would be securely locked up, and as many of the officers and guard would be excused from duty as could well be spared, and the Superintendent and family would spend the day out with his friends—if he had any.

Now, unaided by the books, unadvised by any person, General Canby not otherwise directing, and God being willing, we will close up the year 1869 and commence 1870 as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M. of the last day of 1869 we will assemble in this chapel—no guard or any other person allowed to enter with arms. We will talk, sing, pray and beg pardon of God and man, just as all sinners have a right to, until 11:10 o'clock, when the Superintendent (a miserable sinner) and every convict in the institution will fall on their knees and remain so in silent prayer until the old year passes away and the new year enters.

We most respectfully invite our outside friends to be with us. We shall also be happy to see any minister of the Gospel present who does not think it a crime for sinners to pray.

Canada Not to Be a Refuge for Thieves and Swindlers.

From the Quebec Mercury, Dec. 27.

On the 1st of January next an important act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, with the view of preventing Canada being made an asylum for thieves and swindlers, comes into operation. This act provides that if any person brings into Canada, or has in his possession therein, any property stolen, or obtained by fraud or false pretences, in any other country, in such manner that the stealing or obtaining it in like manner in Canada would be, by our laws, a felony or misdemeanor, then the bringing of such property here, or having it in possession with a knowledge of its being unlawfully obtained, shall be an offence of the same nature and punishable in the same manner as if the stealing or unlawful obtainance had taken place in Canada. A sharp application of this law will put an end to the refuge which thieves and swindlers from the United States, whose offences were not within the provisions of the Extradition treaty, have found in some cities of the Dominion.

WASHINGTON.

The Appropriations—Revenue in the Indian Territory—Social Life at the Capitol—Evening Receptions—Stolen Unsigned Notes of the Jersey City National Bank—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Appropriation Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration some of the appropriation bills, and after a short discussion, adjourned to Tuesday next. The Committee have nearly finished the Legislative and Executive, the Pension and the West Point bills, and will at an early day present them to the House. The first appropriates about $25,000,000, the second $30,000,000, and the third about $1,000,000.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Joint Commission for the settlement of American and Mexican claims continues its sessions daily, but nothing of importance is being transacted. The Commission is engaged solely in deciding questions of practice, and will, it is thought, be thus occupied for the next two or three months.

BONDED WHISKY—WHISKY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Commissioner DELANO stated to-day that he was in favor of extending the time during which whisky may be kept in bond, but that he should make no recommendation to Congress on the subject. Allusion was made in these dispatches, last evening, to the operations of whisky manufactures in the Indian Territory, and the difficulty which the Revenue Department experienced in dealing with the subject. Commissioner DELANO does not doubt that the Government has the right to enforce taxation in this Territory, and that the National Treasury should be proportionately enriched, but he finds himself almost powerless to act in the premises. The Government has no revenue machinery whatever in this district, which is as large as New-England and New-York. He has referred the whole subject to the Senate Committee on Finance, and the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. SHERMAN agrees with Mr. DELANO substantially on all the points, and doubtless we shall have some legislation on the subject before the session closes.

EVENING RECEPTIONS.

The first public evening reception by the President and Mrs. GRANT will take place at the White House on Friday evening, Jan. 14. Mrs. FISH and Mrs. BELKNAP held their usual weekly receptions yesterday afternoon, which were largely attended. Mrs. CRESWELL will receive on Wednesdays after New Year's; and next week Secretary and Mrs. FISH will resume their delightful evening receptions. Mr. and Mrs. COLFAX will receive on New Year's Day, but, owing to the illness of Mrs. MATTHEWS, Mr. COLFAX's mother, evening receptions for the Winter will not be held.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

The weather here for the last few days has been delightfully pleasant, the temperature being as mild and the skies as bright as during the Indian Summer period. As a consequence the holiday business is brisk, and the avenues and streets are thronged with people. Not more than one hundred Congressmen are in town, and all political excitement is for the present at an end.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

An order has been issued from headquarters of the army directing the officers of the army in this city to assemble in uniform at the War Department at 11:15 o'clock on Jan. 1, to pay their respects to the President. They will form by corps and regiments in the order designated in the army register. The senior officer of each corps and regiment will present his officers to the President. The hours for the reception by the Vice-President and Mrs. COLFAX, at their residence, will be from 12:30 till 3 o'clock P. M. The Cabinet officers will receive from 1 till 3 P. M. The receptions by public officers and citizens will probably be greater in numbers than heretofore.

SOUTHERN PUBLIC LANDS.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Department of the Interior recently furnished the following estimate of the number of acres of public land unsold and unappropriated, after deducting all disposals as far as reported:

	Acres.
Florida	17,328,496
Alabama	6,496,874
Mississippi	4,728,517
Louisiana	6,486,903
Missouri	1,131,752
Arkansas	11,307,077
Total	47,479,619

In reference to other States mentioned in the resolution, viz., Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee, it is reported that there are no public lands within their limits.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN INTERPRETER.

Captain J. A. HEARN, agent for the Sioux Indians, has transmitted to President GRANT the proceedings of a Council held at the Grand River Agency by the Chiefs Two-Bears, Fire-Heart, The Grass and Long-Soldier, mourning the death of Major C. E. GALPIN, late interpreter at that agency, and asking the Great Father, at Washington, to allow them to provide for the destitute family of their late interpreter, towards whom they all had felt the utmost affection and friendship. They had long regarded Major GALPIN as a Chief, and the Indian custom has been, when a Chief dies, to transmit the respect held for him by the tribes to his family, and make them presents, as they wished to treat the family of Major GALPIN.

A REVENUE SEIZURE.

Supervisor FULTON reports to Commissioner DELANO that he has seized the establishment of the Pacific Match Company, at San Francisco, for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collector CASEY and Messrs. TISSOT and KINSELLA, the last named Treasury Agent, have arrived from New-Orleans on business connected with the Custom House troubles in that city.

STOLEN UNSIGNED NATIONAL CURRENCY.

A copy of the following circular will be sent to every banker in the United States by Comptroller HURLBURD:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1869.

The man who was charged with stealing $12,000 unsigned $50 and $100 notes prepared for the First National Bank of Jersey City, from vaults of this office, in April, 1867, has been tried and was found guilty by the jury; but, for an alleged defect in the indictment, the verdict was set aside by the Court, and the prisoner was discharged. It is probable that renewed efforts will be made to put the stolen notes into circulation. With a view to protect the public from loss as far as possible, it is recommended that all $50 and $100 notes purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Jersey City be rejected. The bank will be prepared to redeem all genuine notes of these denominations as fast as they may be presented. The numbers on the upper right hand corner of the stolen notes run from 19,609 to 19,688; and on the lower left hand corner from 671 to 750. But as the numbers may be altered or obliterated, it will be safer to refuse all $50 and $100 notes of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

H. R. HURLBURD, Comptroller.

EVENING RECEPTIONS.

The public evening reception at the Executive Mansion will be held on Friday evening.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been appointed: SETH H. ROYCE, Eleventh New-York; ROBT. RATLER, Third New-York; BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, Thirty-second New-York.

NAVY.

Captain J. H. SPOTTS has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the Guerriere. Lieutenant Commander A. M. MITCHELL is ordered to be detached from the Navy Yard at New-York on the 15th of January, and granted sick leave of absence.

Brentano's Budget.

Mr. BRENTANO is before everybody else, as usual, with his supply of the most attractive English and French papers. In the first place, he has had the enterprise to import 100 copies of a fresh volume in that inimitable series of *Pictures of Life and Character*, from the pencil of the late JOHN LEECH. It is a storehouse of characteristic drawings by the lamented artist, and makes upon the whole the most beautiful and amusing gift book of the season. Then we have a charming number of the *Illustrated London News*, with which is presented a superb colored picture, "Waiting for Me." It is quite good enough to be put in a handsome frame. The smaller pictures are exquisite, and the reading matter is by MARK LEMON and other popular authors. BRENTANO has also received the Christmas number of the *Graphic*, a beautiful number in every way; and *Punch*, *Fun*, *The Tomahawk*, *Nature*, &c. As another instance of his spirit and enterprise, we may mention that he has ordered 500 copies of *Punch's Almanac* on his own account. Let people on the lookout for a New-Year's gift go and see LEECH'S volume. They will not search any further.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.

A full description of the new organ for Dr. TYNG'S Church was given to the readers of the TIMES yesterday morning. The instrument, with its varied resources and grand effects, was exhibited before an exceedingly numerous audience last evening. In so large an organ there are, of course, many defects. Some stops do not speak readily; the *tuba mirabilis*, for which so much admiration has been claimed, is exceedingly harsh and unpleasant to the ear; and several other points might be mentioned in which this organ ranks below many others with fewer registers. But there is no question as to its power and as to the grandeur of the full organ; while many of the "fancy stops" are exceedingly sweet and pure in tone. The foundation stops are rich and full. Taking their work all in all, Messrs. JARDINE & SON have good reason to be proud of it. Last evening Mr. G. W. MORGAN displayed his magnificent pedal playing as well as his mastery over the instrument, in a movement from HANDEL'S "Seasons," in the overture to "Masaniello," and in his fantasia on "America." Miss KELLOGG was the songstress. She was in capital voice, and sang with spirit and clearness. Her rendering of "Home, Sweet Home" won well-merited applause. Mr. O. F. WILLIAMS was the musical director of the affair, and accompanied Miss KELLOGG in "Let the Bright Seraphim," for the adequate rendering of which the lady's style is scarcely broad enough; and Mr. E. J. JARDINE executed on the organ some variations by HESSE and some embroidery on one of WEBER'S waltz motives, in successful assertion of the good qualities of his instrument rather than of his eminence as a performer.

Miscellaneous.

MR. FOX AT THE OLYMPIC.

The final performances of "Under the Gaslight" are now occurring at the Olympic. Mr. G. L. FOX reappears at that house on Monday next. He and his rare faculty of eliciting merriment will be welcome. Mr. FOX is to make his first bow, we should note, as a comedian, and not as a mimic. He plays *Ferguson Trotter* in "The Writing on the Wall." As a pantomimist he may come before the public at a later day. *Humpty Dumpty* and *Hiccory Diccory Dock* have been, however, his favorite parts for some months past. His metropolitan success in the latter *rôle* had its latest affirmation in Cincinnati, whence Mr. COLVILLE, on Christmas Day, telegraphed to Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON to yield up to Mr. FOX the medal the former holds for attracting the largest *matinée* audience to the National Theatre. "Humpty Dumpty" was applauded on the afternoon of Dec. 25 by 3,068 persons.

AFRICAN TWINS.

A living curiosity is now on exhibition, day and night, at Dodworth Hall, in Broadway. It is called a two-headed girl, but inasmuch as the maiden is supplied with two bodies, four legs and four arms, as well as with twice the usual capital allowance, we prefer likening her to the Siamese twins. The two-headed girl is, in fact, a couple of colored girls joined by a ligament almost back to back. The couple dance and sing, but their limbs are not moved with so much accuracy of time, and their words not uttered with so much simultaneousness, as to force belief that the two heads are placed upon one body. An amusing lecture accompanies the showing of the poor creatures, who are intelligent, and not actually uncomely.

OPERA BOUFFE AND BALLS.

M. DUCHESNE, late of Mr. BATEMAN'S opera bouffe troupe, informs us that the use made of his name in connection with the intended ball at the Theatre Francais is wholly unauthorised by him. M. DUCHESNE assures us that he will not resume the uniform and the *panache* until arrangements now progressing shall restore to the Grand Duchy of Gerolstein its autonomy.

VENEZUELA.

Good Effects of Pulgar's Overthrow—General Revival of Trade—Prospect of an Early Consideration of the American Claims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARACAIBO, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869.

The authority of the National Government having been restored in the State of Zulia, through the overthrow of General PULGAR, the community here is now blessed with a tranquillity to which it has been a stranger for several months past. PULGAR made a brave show to the last, and Maracaibo was not taken without some fighting. But the defection, at the critical moment, of the Governor of Fort San Carlos—an important strategic post—and of the commander of the rebel war steamer, was fatal to PULGAR. He is now a prisoner in the Castle of Puerto Cabello, awaiting his trial for treason. This, however, will not take place before next month, when the national Congress meets at Caracas, before which body, according to the laws of Venezuela, the trial will be conducted. President MONAGAS has returned to the national capital, having appointed General GALAN Provisional Governor of the State of Zulia. General GALAN will fill this office until the election of a Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution, takes place.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

As the result of the triumph gained by the national arms there has been a marked revival of trade in Maracaibo, the commercial movement being at present unusually brisk both in exports and imports. Indeed, throughout the whole State and the country generally, matters are looking up. The merchants of the interior are meeting their obligations promptly and purchasing freely of the cargoes of fresh goods now arriving from Europe and the United States. From this port alone 100,000 bags of coffee have been shipped to New-York during the past year; and as the Venezuelans, tired of revolutions and fighting, are now generally turning their attention to agriculture and trade, it is hoped that the coming year will witness a much larger exportation of coffee to America than any previous year has shown.

The Government of President MONAGAS is growing in popularity every day, and it is believed that under his enlightened rule the Republic has entered upon a new era that shall be marked by peace, progress and great national prosperity.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Now that the national troubles may be regarded as fairly at an end, the Government will soon be in a position to make final arrangements for meeting the long-standing claims of American citizens against the Republic of Venezuela. The Treasury is already feeling the good effects of PULGAR'S overthrow.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 16, 1869: New-York—C. H. Valentine and family, Miss G. L. Norman, W. H. Webb, Alden J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Coolidge, Miss Sophia Youngs, Miss E. Youngs, Miss F. Youngs, Miss Julia Rumsey, H. Barnard and wife, Mrs. N. Edgar, W. E. Colton, C. F. McKim, Miss Mary Provost, J. G. Marshall, J. W. Kohlsaat, J. H. Kneeland, F. Pell. Boston—John Ware, C. F. Gardner and wife, Geo. P. Blanchard, E. G. Tileston, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stetson, H. J. Griswold and family, Mrs. H. N. Gleason, Miss J. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. N. Carruth, Miss Emma Carruth, Master H. S. Carruth. Philadelphia—F. J. Painter. St. Louis—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Collier, M. D. Collier, Mrs. S. A. Collier, J. D. Perry and family, (President Kansas Pacific Railroad.) Irvington on Hudson—Douglas Merritt, George W. Merritt, Miss Merritt, Mrs. C. Nalf. Chicago—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Culver, J. P. Fogg, Mrs. N. Sheppard. Cincinnati—Joseph Glenn. Milwaukee—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gilbert. Otsego—The Misses Gilbert. Erie, Penn.—Mr. R. W. Russell and wife. Cambridge—R. G. Shaw, Mrs. S. P. Shaw. Andover—J. W. Churchill. Brooklyn—Miss A. Winslow, Miss M. E. Thalheimer. Ohio—General Geo. W. McCook, U. S. A.; Dr. E. A. Crane, Mr. G. H. Boylan, F. Cutting, Mrs. M. A. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cragg, T. H. Bartlett. U. S. Navy—Captain Mullany, U. S. steamer Richmond; J. Johnson, A. F. Crowninshield, F. J. Palmer. London—J. N. Brown. Ireland—Mrs. M. W. Thompson.

HAYTI.

Salnave Threatened by the French and English Naval Commanders—The Annexation Question—The Condition of Gold.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Friday, Dec. 17, 1869.

The position of affairs is but little changed. The Captains of the British and French men-of-war in port have intimated to SALNAVE that if, on the approach of the insurgents, he attempted to use any measures in defending his position in Port-au-Prince which placed the lives and property of foreigners in jeopardy, they would land their men and resist him. The South is quiet. The various columns from the Southern revolutionary army are to meet at Leogane to join the march on Port-au-Prince.

The people of Cape Haytien complain bitterly against the Government of SALNAVE, which left them to die by the score daily through want. Since the surrender of the town to the insurgents, provisions have been sent from St. Marc, and things have greatly improved.

Minister BASSETT'S recent visit to Cape Haytien was connected with the transportation of SALNAVE'S mother and five Haytian females from that place to Port-au-Prince. As there was no American vessel in port, Mr. BASSETT proceeded in the *Cherub*. General ALEXIS NORD at first refused to deliver up the females in question, but when he was told that it was the wish of the English Minister, he readily surrendered them.

The great mass of the people here are excited on the question of Haytian annexation to the United States. The black and mixed population can never be brought voluntarily to consent to the scheme, as great jealousy is entertained of white influence in the Government. It is very generally spoken of as simply a case of gross jobbery, intended to benefit only a few. It is thought that annexation cannot be procured by peaceable means.

Gold had fallen to 2500, owing to the stoppage of the issue of paper money.

THE PRISM OF CHARITY.

Lecture by Mayor Hall at Cooper Institute.

In compliance with a request from the friends and patrons of the Mount de Chantal Seminary in West Virginia, Mayor HALL delivered a lecture, last evening, at Cooper Institute Hall, selecting as his subject, "The Prism of Charity." There were present on the platform Father Curran, Judge Connolly, Mr. Mulvaney, of the *Metropolitan Record*, Algernon S. Sullivan, Esq., Mr. Cole, of the *Irish American*, Mr. Haverty and others. Commissioner NICHOLSON presided, and introduced the lecturer, who gave a brief statement of the object of the lecture. The Seminary of Mount de Chantal, he said, was established about the beginning of the war, but, owing to the rebellion, had necessarily fallen into more or less decay. Those of the Southern people who, at the commencement of the existence of the institution, were in a position to pay for the education of their children, are no longer in that position, and the Sisters in whose charge the institution is, are now desirous of placing it in a position to afford education to the daughters of such Southern families as are not in a position to meet the necessary expense. The lecture was one of Mayor HALL'S best efforts, abounding in historical facts, and adorned with keen, refined and brilliant wit. His idea of the title of his lecture had been suggested by hearing an explanation of the properties of a prism in one of the class rooms in the building above him. He then reviewed at length the histories of the most prominent charities, both public and private, known to history, referring in the course of his remarks to the charities maintained at Antioch by the Christians of the first century. The charities of JOHN WESLEY, NATHANIEL RIPLEY COBB, GEORGE PEABODY, A. T. STEWART and others were referred to, and a comparison drawn between them and some remarkable misers, both male and female, who have flourished in the world's history. The lecture was concluded by a glowing tribute to St. Vincent de Paul, the founder of the order of the Sisters of Charity, and was listened to with manifest pleasure throughout, interrupted by frequent applause. At the request of the Sisters Mayor HALL has consented to accept invitations to repeat his lecture in other cities, where doubtless it will be received with equally hearty applause as that which greeted its delivery last evening.

THE MURDERED WATCHMAN.

Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The inquest on the body of THOMAS HAYES, the murdered watchman, was resumed last evening before Coroner WHITEHILL.

Only two witnesses were examined. The first, *Officer Campbell*, of the Forty-second Precinct, repeated his evidence as given before the County Judge in the morning. Officer *Grant*, of the same precinct, testified that he aided Officer Campbell in taking Hayes from the foot of Fulton-street to the Station House in a carriage; asked on the way who shot him, and he answered Edward Perry; that he caught him stealing from a lighter at the dock; chased him through the arch leading from the dock to Furman-street, when Perry fire at him, and that he fired one shot in return; said Perry lived in Furman-street, but did not know the number; witness asked how he knew it was Perry, and he answered that he had seen him around the dock almost every day; that he was a stout man, light hair and red face; asked the same questions two or three times and received the same answers; at the Station House Hayes was asked where he lived, and he said at No. 253 North Second-street, Williamsburg, and gave his full name; was asked again who shot him, and he answered Edward Perry; that he kept a junk shop under the bridge, foot of Montague-street, and lived in Furman-street, but could not tell the number; on the way to the Hospital he said he was positive that Perry shot him.

Coroner WHITEHILL stated that several witnesses were absent, but as their evidence would be but a repetition of that already taken, said that if the jury were satisfied with what they had now heard, they could retire.

The evidence of Mrs. ELIZA HAYES, widow of deceased, and Dr. McMANUS, who made the *post-mortem* examination at the Hospital, was read, and the jury retired. After a brief consultation, they brought in the following verdict:

That THOMAS HAYES came to his death by a bullet wound received from a pistol shot fired by EDWARD PERRY, on the evening of Dec. 28, 1869, at HARBECK'S stores, Furman-street, Brooklyn.

The prisoner, who was not present, having been committed to jail by Judge TROY, will probably be arraigned before the Coroner this morning and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The James Foster Horrors Again—A Letter of Defence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of this morning I find, in the annual report of the Emigration Commissioners, mention again made of the disastrous passage of the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, some twelve months since.

Now, I would be the last to call in question the compliments paid to Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY for the great interest he has taken, and the exertions he has made, on behalf of the emigrants. They have undoubtedly derived much benefit from his superintendence, but I beg to take exception from the Commissioners' ruling, and from the action he himself took in that matter. The mass of printed evidence will be found to be entirely of an *ex parte* character, and will hardly be considered by a jury equivalent to oral testimony.

The *James Foster, Jr.*, sailed from Liverpool in the month of December of last year, with 145 steerage passengers, and, during a protracted voyage of seventy-eight days, in the depth of Winter, but four died—one from consumption, one from heart disease, a third from dysentery; the last committed suicide.

On the ship's arrival at Quarantine typhoid fever manifested itself, and many perished, among whom were the Captain and all the officers, with the exception of the second mate and myself.

It is possible that an opportunity may occur when our evidence may be adduced, which I am sure will greatly tend to disabuse the public mind, and divest of its greatest horrors the lamentable voyage of the *James Foster, Jr.*

Yours obediently,
EDWARD MONEMENT, Surgeon, &c.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1869.

Labor Movements.

At a meeting of the belly makers last evening it was reported that a member had been discharged from Steinway's manufactory for trying to induce a fellow workman to join the Society. It was resolved to pay him full wages until he obtained another situation.

The clothing cutters, last evening, nominated officers for the ensuing term, to be elected at the next meeting.

The strike of the cigar makers, at the shop No. 15 Cedar-street, is still in progress. The Union will take cognizance of it on Tuesday night next.

The Olympic Theatre Contest.

In the Supreme Court, General, Term yesterday, the case of BOLLES, Receiver, *vs.* DUFF et al. was decided, before Judges CLERKE, SUTHERLAND and INGRAHAM.

Judge SUTHERLAND held that the orders of the 10th and 14th of June should be vacated, on the ground that they must presume them to have been made under a misapprehension of the proceedings of April 20, which misapprehension they should further presume to have arisen from the unjustifiable misnomer of the proceedings by defendant and his attorneys. He holds that these orders should be vacated, but without costs.

Mr. Justice CLERKE, while agreeing in results with Judge SUTHERLAND, dissents from his opinion that the June General Term had no power to make any disposition of the procedure at the April Term, but holds the November Term has the same power over the June Term as the June Term had over the April Term, and as he, dissenting from Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, considered the action of that term as inexpedient, if not irregular, and still thinks so, he concurs with Judge SUTHERLAND in his conclusion.

Judge CARDOZO dissents. He agrees with Judge CLERKE that the last General Term had the power which it exercised, but differs with him in that "no reason exists to vary the discretion which it exercised."

A PRETTY PAIR OF SWINDLERS.

How a Clergyman at Poughkeepsie was Duped—Extensive Operations of a Gentlemanly Young Man and His Fair Traveling Companion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1869.

A lady, who gives her name as FLORENCE N. KELLY, was brought to this city at 2 o'clock this morning from Cooperstown, Otsego County, where she was arrested by Officer SHIELDS, of Poughkeepsie, charged with swindling an Episcopalian clergyman, also of Poughkeepsie, out of $25. It is fair to presume, from the facts given below, that this lady has been carrying on a system of like swindling for some time, and has been aided materially by a male companion. She and her male friend came here some time ago, and going to the Episcopal clergyman in question, represented themselves to be children of the Bishop of Newfoundland. Their story, as related by them, was a very plausible one, and they were invited into the family circle, where a really pleasant evening was spent in conversation about Quebec, Newfoundland, Bishop KELLY, Bishop POTTER, and the guests of the reverend gentleman retired. The next morning after breakfast, through alleged false misrepresentations, the guests managed to obtain $25 from their host, promising to pay it by check from the Newfoundland Bishop; they then departed. A day or two after the reverend gentleman read the following in the New-York *Church Journal*:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you kindly allow me to trespass on your columns so far as to warn my brethren in the United States against two impostors, who represent themselves as the son and daughter, at one time, of the Bishop of Newfoundland, at another, of myself. I fear, from some information which has reached me from Canada, as well as from the United States, that they have found their swindling career sufficiently profitable to be encouraging. Any one to whom they may apply will do the Bishop of Newfoundland and myself a kindness, as well as put a stop to a course of imposition, if he will at once hand them over to the Police. The following description has been given to me by a clergyman to whose sympathy they appealed, happily without success: The young man is tall, of light hair and complexion, and very gentlemanly in his manners. The young woman is of medium size, black eyes, of dark complexion, and very agreeable in conversation. They both have the accent of Britons. With many apologies for venturing to ask for the insertion of this letter, which may be the means of putting the unwary on their guard, I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

J. B. KELLY,
Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland.
ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 6, 1869.

This letter led to the arrest as stated. Officer SHIELDS would have also succeeded in arresting the man had not a conniving constable of Cooperstown interfered. The woman was taken before Recorder TAYLOR this morning, showing great agitation and weakness. She stated that she had neither counsel nor money, and was sent back to jail for further action. Supposing she was ill, the jail physician was summoned, who pronounced her to be laboring under an attack of hysteria. She fully answers the description in Bishop KELLY'S letter, and is rather prepossessing in appearance. In the Court room she was attired in a plain alpaca dress, black velvet cloak and jockey, and had her face concealed by a blue vail. A further hearing in her case is expected soon.

Republican Primary Elections in Brooklyn.

The following names constitute the roll of new delegates to the Kings County Republican General Committee, excepting in the cases of contested elections:

First Ward—Edwin A. Studwell, George Merritt, Edwin M. Esterbrook, Ludovic Bennet, Mortimer C. Earl.

Second Ward—James Hanley, Alexander Johnston, Abraham G. Becude, Samuel Martin, Wm. M. Rome.

Third Ward—A. B. Thorn, M. G. Bulkley, B. F. Tracy, P. W. Ostrander, J. B. Wyman.

Fourth Ward—Joseph Reeve, E. W. Coburn, Wm. Campbell, M. Simmons, Ezra Baldwin.

Fifth Ward—Charles R. Phillips, John Ellard, John Leary, John G. Noonan, Leander Conklin.

Sixth Ward—The primary election in this ward will take place on Monday evening.

Seventh Ward—H. E. Wheeler, R. J. Wildes, D. S. Stewart, M. H. Walker, C. W. Willets.

Eighth Ward—James Woodhead, William Wood, John J. Blair, Judah Berry, William Aikens.

Ninth Ward—William H. Lyon, George H. Davenport, John Dryer, Arthur Creighton, Richard F. Cole.

Tenth Ward—John Williams, D. B. Hasbrouck, J. T. Norton, George Thomas, John H. Clyne.

Eleventh Ward—Lemuel Burrows, William Stewart, Augustus C. Tate, Albert Ammerman, Edward B. Fowler.

Twelfth Ward—Hon. Wm. H. Burleigh, John P. Tribken, P. D. O'Sullivan, Thomas Nolan, Ed. R. McCutcheon, Chauncey M. Felt, James Fairbairn, Daniel Carroll, John Lewis, Robert Atherden.

Thirteenth Ward—Charles B. Morton, Robert W. Steele, Charles W. Cheshire, James Markie, George Light.

Fourteenth Ward—Samuel T. Maddox, Geo. B. Mcgrath, Robert Potter, J. B. Venns, A. Losee.

Fifteenth Ward—Charles C. Talbot, Timothy B. Ross, Joseph D. Lewis, William W. Brownell, Nicholas S. Sittle.

Sixteenth Ward—Jacob Worth, Robert Budd, Louis Troelich, George H. Lindsay, Charles Lessour.

Seventeenth Ward—A. M. Bliss, William Penney, David E. Austen, Frank Valentine, H. S. Bellows.

Eighteenth Ward—George C. Bennett, Adam Rudd, Charles T. Chapman, David Wessels, George Zettlem.

Nineteenth Ward—George H. Fisher, John F. Ames, Eugene R. Barling, Samuel Godwin, George W. Brown.

Twentieth Ward—W. W. Goodrich, E. B. Lansing, A. L. Higgins, Conklin Smith, Samuel Giberson.

Twenty-first Ward—Julian Allen, W. L. Hubbell, Francis B. Fisher, Sidney Williams, John L. Guischard.

Twenty-second Ward—William Richardson, Hamilton Reeve, Jr., William H. Gleavey, J. Henry Story, A. B. Richardson.

Tammany General Committee—Call for the Primaries.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met at the Wigwam in Fourteenth-street last evening, Grand Sachem TWEED in the chair. There was a very large attendance of the tribe. The Chairman rattled off a few words in the Indian dialect on taking his seat, which were interpreted by those who could understand the lingo to mean that the Council had been called together to appoint the time for the meeting of the primaries to elect a new General Committee, and to designate the inspectors of election at said primaries.

Mr. HITCHMAN then read the report of the Committee on Organization, which directed the primaries to be held this evening, the 31st of December, and that members be then elected to constitute the General Committee, the Young Men's General Committee, and the various Ward Committees for the year 1870. The General and Young Men's General Committee to consist of the same number of members as at present, and the Ward Committees to consist of not less than nine members. The report furthermore directed that the new General Committee meet at the Wigwam for organization on Saturday evening, Jan. 8, 1870, and the Young Men's General Committee meet at the same place on the Monday evening following. The report was adopted *nem. con.* A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken to enable the members from the various wards to make up their lists of inspectors, which being done, the same were read off and adopted without opposition, whereupon the Chairman declared, in his peculiar dialect, that the Committee stood adjourned.

The Hoboken Assessment Frauds.

The alleged frauds in the levying of assessments for the improvement in certain streets in Hoboken was, it was thought, to have received the consideration of the Common Council of that city at its special meeting last evening. That body convened, however, only for the purpose of authorizing warrants for the payment of the members of the Police force, and as soon as it had completed this business adjourned.

The ground of complaint seems to be the unwillingness of property owners along the line of improvements to bear their share of the cost attending the making of such improvements. They hold that they should be required to pay only so much of the cost of improvements effected as the improvements before their own premises should cost. The Commissioners hold, on the other hand, that each property owner should bear a proportionate share of the total expense of such improvements.

Lead Poisoning.

The Diaphragm Filter will purify the Croton water from any poison caused by its running through lead pipes. Warranted by ALEX. McKENZIE & CO., No. 35 West 4th-st. Sold by all plumbers.—*Advertisement.*

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—[*Advertisement.*

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WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Holiday styles gents' hats ready at popular prices. Style, texture and workmanship unsurpassed. BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution gratis throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.—*Advertisement.*

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes, are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.—*Advertisement.*

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Dr. R. T. UNDERHILL'S depot for the sale of his pure wine, the product of his Croton Point vineyards, is at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.—*Advertisement.*

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UNIQUE SETS OF JET JEWELRY, suitable for presents. No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Resignation of the French Ministry; Exciting Scenes in the Corps Legislatif; Rochefort again in the Tribune; Political and Financial Troubles in Spain; The Crown Jewels; Embarkation of Mr. Peabody's Remains; Opening of the Ecumenical Council; Concerning the Question of Infallibility; Letters from the African Explorer Livingstone; The Red River Revolt; Terrible Scene in an English Theatre.

General Topics.

A Remarkable Record of Experiences with the Spiritual Medium Home; Mrs. Stowe's Forthcoming Work on the Byron Controversy; Mr. Boutwell on "The Transition Period of the United States;" Statistics of Commerce and Navigation; The St. Thomas Treaty; Storms in the Sun; Costs of the Cole Trial; The Ocean Mail Service.

Local News.

Synopsis of Reports of the Various Branches of the City Government; Auction Sale of Coal; Registration of Letters; The Spanish Gunboats; The Defalcation in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank; The Lewis Abduction Case; The Murdered Watchman; The Allen Lunacy Case; More Whisky Frauds; Erie Again; Statistics of Emigration and Education.

Agricultural.

Farm Stock in Winter—Waste of Animal Heat; Artificial Hay Making; Injuries to the Horse's Feet; Deterioration of Orchard Crops.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

Editorial Comments.

Relief for the People—Cheap Coal; Washington and Its proposed National Exhibition; The Revolt of the Steamship Companies; New-York and New-Jersey Boundaries; Our Commissioners of Emigration; Minor Topics.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Moore's Rural New-Yorker for Jan. 1,

1870.—No. 1, Vol. XXI., opens rich like a honeycomb, having sweets in every cell, being superior in both matter and manner. It first gives a splendid full-page illustration of "The Coming Farmer," representing him in his office and in Congress, with views of the farm as it was and as it will be, designed by NAST and engraved by SEARS—a picture worthy of study in city and country. It is otherwise finely illustrated.

MOORE'S RURAL affords pleasure and profit to all who take and read it, in town and country, for it contains matter of interest to all classes, and usually fresh and in advance of contemporaries.

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MARRIED.

CADWELL—TAULMAN.—At the residence of the bride's grandparents, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., of this City, ELISHA J. CADWELL, of this City, to CORNELIA, eldest granddaughter of Peter H. Taulman, Esq., of Piermont.

CHADWICK—DUDLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. John E. Cookman, Mr. JOSEPH P. CHADWICK, of Keyport, N. J., to Mrs. E. A. DUDLEY, of Keyport, formerly of New-York.

☞ New-Jersey Standard please copy.

DANIELS—MARSHALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. John E. Cookman, CHARLES H. DANIELS to JENNIE A. MARSHALL, daughter of Joseph H. Marshall, Esq., all of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HARGRAVES—BRINSMAID.—In Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Griffin, C. P. HARGRAVES, of Ausable Forks, N. Y., to EMILY, youngest daughter of J. E. Brinsmaid, Esq.

KING—GRANT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, at Christ Church, Oswego, N. Y., by Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH L. KING, of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE P., daughter of Hon. A. P. Grant, of Oswego.

MULFORD—REED.—At St. James' Church, Hyde Park, New-York, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869, by Rev. J. S. Purdy, D. D., E. DE WITT MULFORD to MARY B., only daughter of Charles Reed, Esq., all of Hyde Park.

RIDDELL—STEPHEN.—At Alder Lodge, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. James Macgregor, Zion Church, assisted by Rev. James Cullen, M. A., Minister of Wigtown, JAMES RIDDELL, Upper Assam, India, to HARRIET ANN, eldest daughter of the late William Stephen, Montreal, Canada.

STEARS—DE TROBRIAND.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at the Chapel of the English Embassy and at the Legation of the United States, J. BURNETT STEARS to BEATRICE, second daughter of General P. R. De Trobriand, U. S. A.

TUTHILL—CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, Daniel Secor, Esq., Cornwall, N. Y., by Rev. D. D. Gellespie, CHAS. W. TUTHILL, of Monroe, to Mrs. HARRIET CARPENTER. No cards.

TYLER—SCHROEDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, in St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., by Rev. C. G. Acly, MASON WHITING TYLER, of New-York, to ELIZA M., daughter of the late Rev. J. F. Schroeder, D. D.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, 1869, JOHN ATKINSON, aged 48 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, George, and brothers-in-law, are invited to attend his funeral from No. 203 West 13th-st., on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock precisely.

BENJAMIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, at her late residence, No. 227 Washington-av., Brooklyn, Miss MARY BENJAMIN, of paralysis.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUCKLAND.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 25, JULIA A. TURNER, wife of Andrew J. Buckland, aged 33 years, 7 months and 10 days.

CLEVELAND.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, MARIA FRASER, daughter of Cyrus and Emily P. Cleveland.

Funeral to-day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, South Broadway. Trains leave 30th-st., New-York, at 12 and 1 o'clock.

COCHRAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, CHARLES P. COCHRAN, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 4 East 35th-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

FEILD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, Mrs. NANCY FEILD, relict of the late Hume R. Feild, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Philip R. Wilkins, are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sunday, the 2d prox., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Tuscaloosa and Mobile papers please copy.

GRIFFIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, CHARLOTTE HARRISON, wife of Dr. Thos. B. Griffin, aged 45 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 115 East 12th-st., on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HEARTT.—At Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 28, CATHARINE LAMBERSON, wife of Jonas C. Heartt, in the 77th year of her age.

MEGRATH.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Robert Smith, Chestnutwood, near Newark, N. J., ROBERT SMITH MEGRATH, only son of George and Sarah G. Megrath, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 30 West 19th-st., New-York, on Friday, 31st inst., at 2 P. M.

SELL.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, MARY ANN SELL, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Manhasset, on Friday, 31st inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Great Neck Station, (Flushing Railroad,) on the arrival of the 10½ A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

SMYTH.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 30, SARAH A., wife of Bernard L. Smyth.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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To subscribers who remit $8 for the year 1870, the four numbers of December, 1869, are sent GRATIS. These numbers contain the beginning of Mrs. OLIPHANT'S novel; also, a complete story of Russian Life, translated for the LIVING AGE; ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S story of the "Turkish Bath;" and the usual large amount of scientific, literary, historical, and political matter.

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The publication of the JOURNAL began April 3, 1869. Second volume commenced with No. 21, Aug. 21. Back numbers can always be supplied. Third volume began with No. 40, Jan. 1, 1870. Subscriptions will be dated from the beginning of the current volume, unless otherwise directed.

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LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The almost complete stagnation in the real estate market continues, though there is no falling off in the prices demanded. There were no public sales at the Exchange yesterday. To-day JOSEPH McGUIRE's sale of factory property at the junction of Bleecker and West Eleventh streets, which was adjourned from Tuesday, will take place at 12 o'clock, and E. F. RAYMOND sells for the Sheriff the house and lot No. 323 East Thirteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER have recently sold the following property at private sale:

25 acres of land at Roselle, (no buildings)	$22,000
Farm of 30 acres at Roselle	14,000
House and 1½ acres of land at Linden	12,000
11 acres of land at Scotch Plains, (no buildings)	6,000
13 lots, each 50x150, at Cranford	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and first story, trimmed with hard wood and frescoed; plumbed throughout with lead-incased block-tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x60; lot, 20x98.9 inches; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FIFTH-AV. ABOVE 42D-ST.—A SUPERIOR and extra large high-stoop house, with or without lot and stable; price reasonable; also extra large, elegant corner house; finest location on Murray Hill; very cheap; others on and near 5th and Madison avs.; furnished and unfurnished; $25,000 to $200,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C. G. GUENTHER, AT JAMAICA, L. I.

This property, comprising 8½ acres, tastefully laid out with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $25,000 and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family, situated in the limits of the thriving Village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from 34th-st. ferry, New-York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:

1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigent widows, orphans and sick.

The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.

They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each.

The drawing will take place Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, No. 38 East 4th-st.

If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing; such delay not to exceed a fortnight.

The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther, at once, a full and indisputable title to the property.

The undersigned entertain the firm hope, that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor the kind-hearted inhabitants of this City will answer promptly to this appeal.

Tickets may be had of each of the members of the Committee and at the office of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE COMMITTEE:
E. SAUER, Chairman, No. 45 Exchange-place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, No. 30 Park-place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, No. 35 West 33d-st.
LOUIS BURGER, No. 150 Canal-st.
Dr. E. KRACKOWISER, No. 26 West 12th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, 25x100, in 38th-st., near 5th-av., four stories above basement; furnished throughout in the most complete and expensive manner; frescoes by Myer; furniture from Hutchins, nearly new; rent $10,000 per annum on a lease of three or five years, to a private family only, who can afford to live in an expensive house and take care of the same; servants (reliable) can be kept if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house No. 108 East 14th-st., desirable as a residence or for business. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York,
OFFER:
NO. 151 BROADWAY—FINE STONE.
Office Building. Large Rent Roll, $190,000.
NOS. 17 AND 19 WARREN-ST.
Marble buildings, forty-seven years' church lease, ready to alter into offices. A great bargain, $50,000.
NO. 223 BROADWAY,
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Park-place, near Broadway.
Broadway, near Reade-st.
Chambers-st., near Broadway.
All first-class investments.
STUDIO BUILDING, BOSTON.
211 feet front on Tremont-st. One of the finest buildings in New-England, $500,000.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.—New No. 420 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises; owner there from 11 to 12 o'clock.

STORE NO. 450 GREENWICH-ST. to let. Apply to DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, NO. 130 WEST 59th-st., fronting Central Park, 4 rooms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANNE A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood, designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Mariette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac Hall, the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain, as assignee in Bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston, as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Anable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seely, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klous and T. Roscoe McConnell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Suit No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1869. MERRIHEW & ARNOUX,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d3-law6wF* No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SMITH HARRISON, CHARLES HARRISON and JOSEPH CROSFIELD, plaintiffs, against ROBERT JAMES JACKSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand and ninety-seven dollars, lawful money of the United States, with interest thereon, from the 2d day of April, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1869.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1869.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
d17-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

By the articles of copartnership PHILIP G. WEAVER and WILLIAM RICHARDSON are alone authorized to settle the business and sign the firm's name in liquidation.

PHILIP G. WEAVER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
E. W. HULL,
J. M. INGERSOLL,
S. J. WEAVER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE FIRM OF E. F. MANY & CO., carpet dealers, Nos 14 and 16 4th-av., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. EDWARD F. MANY. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, Mr. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between G. W. WATTS and WM. REDMOND, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THE INTEREST OF A. W. C. WILLIAMS in our firm terminates this day by limitation.
J. WARREN BROWN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only	203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

THE INTEREST ON THE 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA; also,
THE INTEREST ON THE 8 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE CURRENCY BONDS
of the same Company, free of Government tax, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid, the former in coin, and the latter in currency, at our office, on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 William-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN & GRAND RAPIDS RAILROAD COMPANY.
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
guaranteed by Michigan Central Railroad Company and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
For sale by
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at their office, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 3d of January, prox.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114¼	114⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	114¼	114⅜
Coupon, 1881	118⅛	118⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅜	115
5-20 Regis., 1862	111⅝	112	10-40 Regis.	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅛	112⅜	10-40 Coupon	108⅜	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅞	112⅛	Gold	119⅝	119⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. The line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

A SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD LOAN.
$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, Seven per Cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds,
due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, less Government tax. Also due
JAN. 1, 1870.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 Pine-st.

ROME.
DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY 8 PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.

Interest payable semi-annually, (March and September,) and free from Government tax.

A desirable security for estate and trust funds, or any other investment requiring ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court House.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

CITY OF BROOKLYN WATER BONDS, issued in 1859, and due in 1899.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888; interest payable semi-annually in this City.
For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT,
Cashier.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS,
bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56½ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK	$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS	$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed rapidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS.
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,600,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid agreeable to notice of drawing given by this Department, Oct. 1, 1869.
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Trustees of this Company, and Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 458 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.
N. & W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

The semi-annual Coupons falling due upon the bonds of this road on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The semi-annual coupons falling due upon the bonds the 1st day of January, 1870, will be of this road, on e. paid at our offic LAN
CASTER BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 16th day of December, it was

Voted, That the dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst.

Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.
W. H. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.
JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company on and after the 3d of January next, less Government tax.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of twenty per cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 15th day of January, 1870, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, payable on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1870; until when the transfer books will remain closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of $3 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND Mississippi Railway Company Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 3d January, proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, 3d of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Florida Lumber, Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of Charles W. Godard, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

By order, JOHN A FOSTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FORTY-FIFTH Dividend.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1869.—The usual quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the last three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 3, 1870.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDENDS.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES
OF THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interest of the stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent. (3½) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgans' Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 3d day of January.

Transfer books will be closed until the 3d prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4 per cent.,) free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 5. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE INTEREST ON THE EIGHT PER cent. first mortgage bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company maturing Jan. 1 will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York. WM. SLOAN, President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3 proximo.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The transfer books will remained closed until the day of payment, inclusive.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, Dec. 24, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed until the day of payment inclusive. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.
D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons, (Bonds of 1882,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until 3d January next.
SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, MISSOURI, issued to the ST. LOUIS and ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after that day, upon presentation, free of tax. GEORGE LYON,
Treasurer, Buchanan County, Mo.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

STUYVESANT SAFE-DEPOSIT COMPANY, CORNER OF 7TH-ST. AND 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. DANIEL F. TYLER, Secretary.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DECLARED the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation, at the office of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the past five months, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, the 3d of January prox.
H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

PASSAIC WATER COMPANY.

The bonds of the Passaic Water Company maturing Jan. 15, 1870, will be paid at the First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., on and after Jan. 10, 1870.

The interest coupons will be paid as heretofore at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, Jan. 1, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 3d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.,
Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.
HOSEA WEBSTER,
President.

1870, JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!
1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Established 1853,
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000,
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock SPENCER K. GREEN,
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

A MOST SUITABLE PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S IS A BANK BOOK.

ONE DOLLAR
will open an account.
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Broadway, southeast corner 33d-st.

The usual semi-annual dividend of interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit one or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 20. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
WM. R. STEWART, President.
JOHN H. MORRIS, } Vice-Presidents.
F. P. PURNALD,

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM REMSEN,

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.
—1870. JANUARY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1870.—INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Interest will be allowed and paid on all sums remaining on deposit on the first day of each month from May 1 to October, 1869, inclusive, and three months previous to Jan. 1. All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—The regular dividend, Six per Cent., on all sums of $5,000 and under, will be payable on Jan. 20. If not called for will be credited as deposited Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit one or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on or after Jan. 17. R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

[illegible] BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, [illegible] NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
[illegible] Wednesday, Jan. 5 | Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20
[illegible] Thursday, Jan. 6 | Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26
[illegible] Wednesday, Jan. 12 | Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27
[illegible] Thursday, Jan. 13 | Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—GOODS landed under general order from Cunard steamship vessels will be sent to C. Squire & Co.'s bonded warehouse, West and Leroy sts., New-York.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Dec. 28, 1869. No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 19

Price of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA....Jan. 1 | EUROPA....Jan. 22
CALEDONIA....Jan. 8 | INDIA....Jan. 29
COLUMBIA....Jan. 15 | CAMBRIA....Feb. 5
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF BOSTON....Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons....Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO, 2,132 tons....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons....Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons....Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, 2,900 tons....Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons....Feb. 9, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 8.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65. according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE....Jan. 20
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

The United States Mail Steamship, TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 10 A. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 10 A. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Jan. 13.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES....NELSON....FRIDAY, Dec. 31.
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..SATURDAY, Jan. 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1869.
This office will be open on New Year's Day from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. for the entrance and clearance of vessels. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by Regular Sailing Packets weekly. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows; At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Daniel Schwartz, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

NO. 2,565.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS R. CRANE and LORIN P. CRANE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus R. Crane, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Lorin P. Crane, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. WILLIAM KEATING CLARE, Assignee.
d24-law3wF*

ADVERTISEMENT OF TRUSTEE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Sparkman, Place & King, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, Sparkman, Place & King, a corporation bankrupt, conveyed and assigned all its estate and effects whatsoever to me as trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all its creditors, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York this 22d day of December, A. D. 1869. W. P. BUCKMASTER, Trustee, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.
d24-law3wF

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Pedestals, &c., in exact imitation of all foreign marbles. Middlefield Company, No. 1,569 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF FARM STOCK AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1870,
BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, WAGONS, HARNESS, HORSES AND CATTLE,
ON THE ESTATES OF
THOS. R. HAWLEY AND H. D. CLAPP, Esqs., WHITE PLAINS ROAD, NEAR MAMARONECK,
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.
Lately purchased by Andrew Wilson, Jr.

This immense and choice collection consists, in part, of forty head of full-blooded and mixed Alderney, Ayreshire and Devonshire Cattle, five pairs young steers, three yokes superior oxen, two teams elegant carriage horses, brood mares, blood colts, filleys and farm horses, rockaways, buggies, close carriages, of Wood Bros. make, harness from double silver plated to buggy, wagon and cart, horse power, 100 tons hay, 100 barrels potatoes, carpenter's tools, mowing machines, horse rakes. Also a lot of blankets, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., and an endless and superior assortment of all articles usually found on first-class estates.

SALE POSITIVE AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., under two immense tents, warm and comfortable.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

For catalogues and further particulars, apply to
ANDREW WILSON, Jr., No. 194 Broadway,
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st., or
W. H. SUMMERS, Sheldrake House, Mamaroneck.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong, and Joseph U. Orvis, lately copartners in trade under the name and firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts above named hereby give notice of the sale at public auction, on the 11th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Commercial Salesrooms, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described debts, promissory notes, paper and choses in action due to the late firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, from the individuals and firms hereinafter named, as follows: Mrs. Frances C. Tracy, City of New-York—Cash loan 6th November, 1866, $200. F. T. Irwin, City of New-York—Cash loans 24th November, 1866, $35; 21st December, 1866, $15; total $50. Wm. Clark & Sons, Lee's Cross Roads, Penn.—Promissory note due Oct. 22, 1867, $322 98. A. & J. Kempinski, Petroleum Centre, Penn.—Promissory note due Aug. 25, 1867, $1,429 07. In September, 1867, Tracy, Irwin & Company, for the purpose of collecting said debt, attached the unclaimed half part of 1,120 acres of land in Stone County, Mo., value unknown, said to belong to the debtors. T. W. Ashby & Co., Charlottesville, Va.—Balance of promissory note due Aug. 9, 1867, $834 69. Less collateral note of Geo. F. Holmes, due Dec. 2, 1867, held by the Fourth National Bank, New-York, for $232 79. There is also a collateral note of Mary M. Fitch, due Nov. 2, 1867, for $64 67, in the hands of the attorneys of the assignees for collection, sold without the debt. J. W. Baxter, New Berne, N. C.—Two promissory notes, one due Dec. 4, 1865, $603 28; one due March 4, 1866, $649 29—$1,252 57. Collateral notes to above account sold with the debt: Benj. F. Biddle, due Jan. 1, 1862, $54 81; Fred. Bryan, due June 10, 1861, $88 81; R. A. Russell, $329; R. G. Cobb, $210 27; Samuel S. Biddle, due Jan. 1, 1862, $39 56; Wm. A. Cox, due Feb. 25, 1863, $113 50; Wm. A. Cox, due June 6, 1860, $22 95; James Arnold, due Nov. 18, 1861, $43; Ed. Arnold, due Nov. 23, 1861, $74 79; George W. Charlton, due Dec. 1, 1861, $67 53; Enoch H. Lane, due Jan. 1, 1862, $27 36; W. B. Wadsworth, due March 8, 1863, $78 94; W. B. Wadsworth due Sept. 28, 1860, $54 69. N. Lyon, West Point, Ga.—Promissory note, due Oct. 20, 1867, $457 77. There is a collateral note of James M. Ward, due July 1, 1867, for $2,690 06; to secure above note, and other notes of the said N. Lyon, held by the Fourth National Bank of New-York, and Benkard & Hutton, New-York. D. J. Holloway & Co., Thomasville, Ga.—Balance of draft due Dec. 11, 1866, $906; draft due Jan. 27, 1867, $1,254 05; cash loan, Nov. 9, 1867, $118 94—$2,278 99. The Ninth National Bank of New-York hold as collateral to above, note of T. C. Redding, due Sept. 9, 1867, for $1,015 17. C. P. Roberts, Macon, Ga.—Account due Nov. 17, 1867, $182 28; insurance, $2 02; promissory note, due Oct. 11, 1867, $482 98; promissory note, due Nov. 10, 1867, $482 98—$1,150 26. J. Fellner, Bros. & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Account due Nov. 12, 1867, $95 22; account due Nov. 21, 1867, $62 61; promissory note, due Feb. 21, 1868, $1,267 50—$1,425 33. James M. Hawthorne & Co., Morrison's Mills, East Florida—Promissory note, due March 9, 1867, $130 95. Nathan A. Padgett, Houston, Texas—Balance of account and promissory note due July 18, 1867, $4,808 03. The payment of this note is secured by a mortgage made by the said Nathan A. Padgett to the bankrupts, dated 15th of February, 1867, upon about 920 acres of land in Baldwin County, Ala., which mortgage and all interests of the assignees in the land described therein, is sold with the note. Myers & Co., Millican, Texas—Balance of draft due Jan. 8, 1867, $718 32. H. C. Haslett, Liberty, Va.—Promissory note due May 15, 1867, $150; promissory note due Dec. 18, 1867, $497 40—$647 40. S. Stein, Vicksburg, Miss.—Promissory note due Feb. 7, 1868, $1,049 22. J. H. Osborn & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.—Promissory note due Jan. 26, 1866, $171 82. Julius Schwab, Brooklyn, L. I.—Promissory note due Dec. 24, 1867, $876 28. C. W. Clapp & Co., Hartford, Conn.—Promissory note due Jan. 13, 1868, $440 88. Also, the following-described property of the estate of the bankrupts: 1 watch, 1 copying press. Also, the following-described claims and property belonging to the separate estate of William W. Tracy, one of the said bankrupts: One share Indemnity Fire Insurance Company; two shares Relief Fire Insurance Company; two shares American Velvet Company; draft of H. Renard, of Montreal, Canada East, dated 13th May, 1867, at sight, for $100; the interest of the said William W. Tracy in the estate of Frederick Tracy, deceased. The interest of William W. Tracy being an undivided one-fifth in a fund of about the sum of $20,000 held in money and various securities by the executors, &c., of Frederick Tracy, deceased, which said fund is set apart to the widow of the said Frederick Tracy, deceased, for her dower for her life, and is distributable on her death between the said Wm. W. Tracy and the other distributees, under the will of the said Frederick Tracy, deceased. The interest of the said Wm. W. Tracy in the estate of Frederick Tracy, deceased, is sold subject to an assignment of the same, executed by the said Wm. W. Tracy, on the 10th day of September, 1867, to Eliza R. Tracy, Frances N. Tracy, Catherine M. Tracy and Mary G. Tracy, to secure the payment of the sum of $3,500.—Dated 23d December, 1869.
BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY, WILLIAM S. WILSON, JOHN BYERS, } Assignees.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870, for completing the excavation of the prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7½ miles long, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface, inside the canal, is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment, and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs from the bottom of the canal, it will have a slope of 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be ten feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and 1½ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say three-fifths—the balance, or as much thereof as may be provided for by appropriations hereafter to be made, is to be re-let.

There shall be no interregnum between the completion of the present contract and the commencement of work under the new letting.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposals is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guaranty and exhibits of labor, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material, (excepting the right of way and borrow pits,) implements and machinery, and performing the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids not considered satisfactory.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this office fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets, viz.: Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Howard-street, between Broadway and Centre-street; Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm streets, and Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Dec. 21, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1869.

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR HOME Washer and Sherman Wringer. In operation daily at No. 13 Barclay-st., near Astor House.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF FARM STOCK AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1870,
being the entire stock of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, WAGONS, HARNESS, HORSES, AND CATTLE,
on the estates of
THOS. R. HAWLEY AND H. D. CLAPP, Esqs.,
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, NEAR MAMARONECK,
New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
Lately purchased by Andrew Wilson, Jr.

This immense and choice collection consists, in part, of forty head of full-blooded and mixed Alderney, Ayreshire and Devonshire Cattle, five pairs young Steers, three yokes superior oxen, two teams elegant carriage horses, brood mares, blood colts, filleys and farm horses, rockaways, buggies, close carriages, of Wood Bros. make, harness from double silver plated to buggy, wagon and cart, horse power, 100 tons hay, 100 barrels potatoes, carpenter's tools, mowing machines, horse rakes. Also, a lot of blankets, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c. &c., and an endless and superior assortment of all articles usually found on first-class estates.
Sale positive, at 10 o'clock A. M., under two immense tents, warm and comfortable.
NO POSTPONEMENT.
For catalogues and further particulars, apply to
ANDREW WILSON, Jr., No. 194 Broadway,
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st., or
W. H. SUMMERS, Sheldrake House, Mamaroneck.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPT'S SALE.—In the matter of the petition of PETER C. HARTOUGH for an adjudication of bankruptcy, of the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co.
Under and pursuant to an order in this proceeding made by his Honor, S. Blatchford, Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1869, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire stock then remaining unsold of
LUMBER AND TIMBER,
consisting of white and yellow pine and oak, tools, implements, personal property, office fixtures, consisting of safe, desks, chairs, clock, &c.; one schooner and miscellaneous mill fixtures, the property of the late firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., at the office and on the premises lately occupied by said firm at the saw mill foot of 27th and 28th sts., North River, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant.
O. F. POTTER, Receiver, &c.
Dated DEC. 18, 1869.
The above sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.
O. F. POTTER, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
706 cases Valencia Oranges.
304 half cases Valencia Oranges, landing ex steamship *Manhattan*.
For account of whom it may concern:
About 75 boxes Shelled Almonds, saved from steamer *Grecian*.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer, No. 189 Broadway.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of FINE JEWELRY, for New Year's presents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1869.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1871; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 53 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
500 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing 44 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 70 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
600 reams super-sized and calendered, 15x20 inches, and weighing 30 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing 21 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.
(To be of any required weights.)
3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,500 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
2,000 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS,
(To be of any required weights.)
200 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
1,000 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches blue.
200 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
100 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS,
(Engine sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.
500 reams superfine cream tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, weighing 40 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.
500 reams superfine cream tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, weighing 55 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than 1,000 reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, with the "Seely's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. Performance to commence at 8 P. M.
In consequence of the very crowded state of the house on each representation of CENTRAL PARK,
WILD OATS,
and ERNESTINE,
it is respectfully announced that the Military Drama of OURS is postponed. The programme, therefore, will be:
THIS EVENING, 3d TIME, CENTRAL PARK. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Curran, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Miss Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.
SATURDAY, NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, (15th time,) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, (4th time,) WILD OATS.
TUESDAY, (6th time,) ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.
WEDNESDAY, (4th time,) CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY, (16th time,) SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
OURS, SCHOOL, and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
Open every day and evening.
HAPPY NEW YEAR!
GRAND CONCENTRATION OF ATTRACTION.
Last week of the great ONONDAGA GIANT.
EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LAST WEEK OF KENILWORTH.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, WOOD and BERNARD.
Every evening at 8 o'clock, DORA BELLA.
Miss LISA WEBER, Misses ADA HARLAND, LIZZIE WILMORE, LILLIE HALL, Mr. EDW. RIGHTON.
THE GRAND MENAGERIE of WILD ANIMALS.
THE PROMENADE CORNET BAND.
NEW YEAR'S DAY—Three grand performances.

AMERICUS CLUB

ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.
TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES, FIVE DOLLARS.
Private boxes can be secured by applying to Judge JOHN SCOTT, No. 237 Broadway.

RESERVED SEATS

AND SINGLE TICKETS TO PROFESSOR R. OGDEN DOREMUS' GRAND ILLUMINATED LECTURES
Secured at book and music stores, and at the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is
NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.
We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD: 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.
FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS, NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, BEG TO ANNOUNCE A GENERAL REDUCTION
in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed
THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,
a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.
Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., (Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED

WITH "LOVE SONGS."
AS A HOLIDAY GIFT, IT HAS NO EQUAL!
At such a price, ONE DOLLAR!
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Single copies, postage free to any address, on receipt of price. FIFTH-AV. PUBLISHING CO., Box No. 3,136, New-York.

J. N. PATTISON & CO.'S PIANOFORTE EMPORIUM.
Messrs. J. N. PATTISON & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the musical public generally that they have established, at Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st., (Young Men's Christian Association building,) A PIANOFORTE EMPORIUM, designed to facilitate the sale of the instruments of all the leading American manufacturers on the popular plan of payment by installment. Parties desirous of procuring a truly excellent pianoforte at a low price will do well to avail themselves of the well-known judgment of Mr. J. N. PATTISON, who will henceforward devote himself to the manufacture and sale of Pianos.
Purchasers can always rely on finding at this Emporium the finest assortment of Pianofortes of different makers (that of J. N. Pattison & Co. included) to be found in the country. Also, Organs and Melodeons. The renting of new and second-hand Pianos will also be a feature of this establishment. The department of American and foreign music has been filled with great care, and will be found to comprise the choicest compositions of the masters, together with an admirable selection of new and popular vocal and instrumental pieces.
Steinway's Grand, Square and Upright Pianos to rent.

STODART PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, NO. 684 BROADWAY.
New Patent, New Scales, at Low Prices.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN MUSIC—Elegant Bindings.—BOOSEY'S new and complete catalogue free to any address. No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
Admission....50 cents.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
In his original and new series of Sketches, portraying to the life
PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, JR.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD, ESQ.,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL,
HORACE GREELEY.
ALICE DUNNING,
the charming Commedienne and Vocalist, in her unique specialties.
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
the celebrated Lyric and Dramatic Artists, in their famous Protean Entertainment, introducing new features, including (for the first time in America) the inspiring French revolutionary Lyric,
"LA MARSEILLAISE,"
Sung by Mrs. Howard Paul in imitation of the late MADAME RACHEL,
and also "Goodby, Sweetheart, Goodby," a la MR. SIMS REEVES.
PLUTO. PLUTO, Reconstructed. PLUTO,
NEW YEAR MATINEE AT 2.
SHORTLY—A new operatic sensational drama, in ONE act and ONE scene, with FIVE characters in five minutes.
The coming spectacle, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled the "Twelve Temptations," the most gorgeous production of modern times, is progressing rapidly and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES,
EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT until further notice, will be presented
THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
Entitled
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
In which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
FEATS OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN, HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 4, 5,
in an immense programme, on which occasion
MME. R. HERRMANN
AND
MONS. LEONE, (TENOR,)
his first appearance, will sing operatic selections.
Reserved seats, $1; sold at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Academy of Music.
ADMISSION, 75c.; FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, JAN. 3, 1870,
CLODOCHE TROUPE AND ORIGINAL GRAND DUCHESSE CANCAN.
MUSIC BY GAFFRE.
SUPPER BY JAUCH.
TICKETS....$5
Tickets and boxes to be procured at the French Theatre; also, the Montana, No. 745 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 112 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

The only living two-headed girl in the world. Visited by thousands of the elite of New-York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE, by Professor G. F. BARKER, of Yale College, on the "CORRELATION OF VITAL AND PHYSICAL FORCES." THIS EVENING at the Cooper Union. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture at 8.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE PIANISTS' ACADEMY,

Conducted by Mr. BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, pupil of Bulow, (formerly Professor at the Berlin Conservatory,) will commence on the 3d of January, 1870.
For terms, see circular, to be applied for at No. 116 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Office hours daily from 1 till 2 o'clock.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

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ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$600 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL-lege and Writing Parlors for Ladies will open MONDAY, Jan. 10, at Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.
WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH IN-STITUTE, N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board, at No. 29 West 18th-st. Family small, house large.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL GIVE A bedroom and sitting room well furnished and with all conveniences. Address F. H. M., Post Office Box No. 2,849.

A SECOND-STORY BACK ROOM, southern exposure, with first-class board, at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms to let, with first-class board. Reference required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, for gentlemen; full or partial board; references exchanged. Call at No. 8 East 10th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, at 104 West 38th-st.; reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, (no other boarders,) between 14th and 35th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs., for a family of three adults. Address E. O. G., Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

WANTED—PLEASANT FURNISHED apartments, with private table for a lady, son and daughter, between 20th and 40th sts. Address Box No. 2,396 Post Office.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPO-tence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures at no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays: evening, 5 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

THE GREAT CANCER DOCTOR OF THE WEST.—Cancers taken out without the knife at the Equalizer Institute, No. 588 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the eminent actress,
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING.
The play will be presented with entire new scenery, costumes, properties, &c., and with all the original and favorite music, by an augmented chorus of experienced singers.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as
HAMLET.
The box sheet for Mr. Booth's nights will be open on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at the usual places.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Owing to the return of Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, this is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The last week and last two matinees. With its excellent cast, new scenery, and its wonderful effects.
THE PIERS OF THE CITY.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN.
LAST NIGHTS UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
LAST NIGHTS UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 3,
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. GEORGE L. FOX,
with the beautiful romantic drama, entitled
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
Ferguson Trotter....Mr. GEO. L. FOX
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK.
A HOME STORY FOR NEW YEAR'S,
EVERY EVENING,
LITTLE EM'LY,
A dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by CHARLES DICKENS.
Which has proved A PERFECT SUCCESS.
NO MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway. Under the management of Augustin Daly. Every evening at 8.
DUKE'S MOTTO. LAST TIME. DUKE'S MOTTO. With its superb spectacular effects, mountings and great cast. E. L. Davenport, Holland, Davidge, Lewis, Polk, Harkins, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, TO-MORROW, JAN. 1, 1870,
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8. } "EVERYBODY'S FRIEND"—the great comic hit of the season.
MONDAY, JAN. 3—THE BUSYBODY.
First time in thirteen years, with great cast.

TAMMANY. **N. Y. A. CO.**
New-Year's Eve, Gala Fanfaronade and New-Year's Welcome. All the Theatres, Concert Rooms, Promenades open till 1870. Dodworth's Band, Wigan's Band, and Arnold's Band. Seats specially reserved for ladies in fancy dress. Bad Dickey, the genuine Cardiff Giant, Bell Ringers, Velocipede Riding. Family Circle, 25c. Great bill for NEW-YEAR'S DAY. Second appearance of ALLEN, PETTINGILL, DELEHANTY & HENGLER'S MINSTRELS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NEW YEAR'S EVE. Old Year out and New Year in. Schiller's tragedy of THE ROBBERS OF BOHEMIA. Pantomime, BAKED ALIVE. FORTY THIEVES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Glorious success of the new pantomime of
HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL
TO-NIGHT.
The CART-OFF GIANT—the original.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.
On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANC-ing, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—Two private classes will be formed, one for families on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1½ P. M.; the other for small children on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10½ A. M. For particulars please call at the Academy after 4 P. M.

MRS. HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANCING for small children at No. 64 [illegible] 34th-st.—Second term—TUESDAY at 2½ P. M. and SATURDAY at 9½ A. M.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday at 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with part of the washing, if required; leaving the present place on account of the family going to Europe; good references. Call for two days at No. 326 East 10th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a neat servant and an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, who is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; would assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress a situation in a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take the charge of one or two grown children. Call at No. 121 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; family baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st., for six or seven days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 307 East 11th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A POSITION AS WET NURSE in a respectable family by a young woman who has just lost her baby. Apply at No. 320 29th-st., for Mrs. Welsch; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a genteel family, by a young woman capable of dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 237 4th-av., near 19th-st., between 10 and 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS JUST arrived here from England, and who has had considerable experience in business, is anxious to obtain at once some situation. A commercial situation would be preferred by the advertiser, but he is quite willing to take, at the outset, any kind of employment, and will make himself generally useful. Address C. S., care of Printer, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND INDUSTRIOUS girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and have good City reference. Apply at No. 238 West 24th-st., after 5 P. M., Thursday, or any time Friday.

WANTED—TO-DAY, A NURSE GIRL, A chambermaid, a good cook and a first-class laundress, and a German governess. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., above 10th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

A rare opportunity is offered to an enterprising merchant tailor, with a capital of $3,500, to purchase a first-class Broadway custom business; location unsurpassed. Impaired health compels a surrender of the business. Address A. B. C., New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner, with fifty to one hundred thousand dollars as additional capital, in a wholesale dry goods house now forming. Address C. W. MOORE, (Formerly of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.,) No. 338 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 322 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 322 Bowery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

John Campbell, of No. 101 Perry-street, was thrown down yesterday morning when crossing Mercer-street at Fourth-street, by stepping on a rope trailing from a truck, and his head striking on the curbstone, he received a concussion of the brain. He was taken to the Mercer-street Police Station, and having been attended by a surgeon, was sent to his home by Captain Hedden.

Dr. Doremus will introduce some new and costly experiments in his lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association, which commence next week. There will be as one illustration an exhibition of the new and brilliant oxy-hydrogen light, which has attracted so much attention of late.

Professor Barker, of Yale College, will lecture before the American Institute this evening, at the Cooper Union, on the "Correlation of Vital and Physical Forces." No subject could be found having a more general application than this, which involves the question of the source of corporeal power.

Mr. Albert Roberts, attorney for the executrix of the will of the late John W. Farmer, says that the will has been duly proved, and that the opposition which was made to it was contrary to the wishes of all the heirs and next of kin, and made solely at the instance of the special guardian appointed by the Court.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have recently received a large number of smallpox patients at Blackwell's Island, and the convicts are greatly exercised at the presence of this formidable disease on the island. All of those suffering from smallpox have been committed by the Board of Health. Some sort of epidemic fever is also prevailing in the hospital and the female prison. These convicts still in health are subjected to sanitary restriction, and the dread of a pestilence is now over.

A Christmas festival of the Sunday and sewing schools of the new Free Unitarian Church took place at Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-fourth-street, yesterday. After the singing of hymns and carols by the children, addresses were made to them, and some pretty gifts were afterwards distributed among them.

Mr. Lorillard, up to late hour last night, had not received any corroboration of the story of the *Meteor's* disaster.

Dr. R. T. Underhill, of Croton Point grape celebrity and wine manufacturer, No. 744 Broadway, complains that the reporters have confounded him with the Dr. Underhill who appeared the other day as a speaker at a total abstinence meeting. He thinks that the error reflects upon his consistency if not his character. It is just possible that the temperance orator may also have felt aggrieved by the mistake.

The German Mutual Aid Society for Widows and Orphans, of this City, at St. Matthew's Church last night, resolved to appoint a committee to take measures, in common with the German Hospital Association and the German Ladies' Aid Society for Indigent Widows, Orphans and Sick, of this City, to sell tickets for the drawing of the Guenther estate at Jamaica, L. I.

Many recollect that the New Year Day, Jan. 1, 1869, was ushered in by one of the most severe sleet and snow storms of the season. There was skating under great difficulties at the famous Central Park pond on that eventful day. Jan. 1, 1868, was noted for its hail and rain storm. The rain ceased at 6:05 P. M. Thermometer at 7 A. M., 34°; also at 11 P. M.; at 3 P. M., 37°. Jan. 1, 1867, was overcast and snowy. Thermometer at 8 A. M. and 11:45 P. M., 27°; 3 P. M., 32°. Jan. 1, 1866, foggy and rainy; evening no rain. Jan. 1, 1865, fine, cold, mostly clear.

There are about 20,000 tenement houses in the City, containing a population of 700,000 persons. No house is called a tenement house that does not contain at least four families. The average number of families in such houses is from seven to eight, and the average number in each family is five. There have been about 39,000 air-pipes, ventilators and extra windows placed in tenement houses during the past nine months. Two hundred cellars have been cleared of their occupants, thereby bringing above ground an extra population of 2,000 persons, or ten to a cellar. One block in the Seventeenth Ward, 200x800 feet, contains 3,000 persons.

An unknown man, apparently 40 years of age, was run over and killed on Wednesday night at the foot of Cortland-street by car No. 63 of the Belt Line Railroad. The driver, John Farrell, is held to await the result of the inquest to be held to-day by Coroner Flynn.

On Wednesday evening, Past Master Herman G. Carter, for three years the chief officer of Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., was presented by the members with a costly gold watch and chain as a token of esteem.

Patrick Smith, yesterday, fell from the second floor through the hoistway of Johnson's sugar house, in Fifteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

During the night of the 28th inst. the stable of Charles Lamb, No. 13 East Fifty-eighth-street, was broken into by burglars, who stole harness and other property valued at $200. A colored man, Robert Johnson, having been seen on the premises on the night of the burglary was arrested, and yesterday was committed by Justice Dodge.

Thomas Sullivan, door porter at Brooks Bros., No. 44 East Fourteenth-street, was committed yesterday by Justice Dodge on a charge of stealing cloths and silks from his employers, worth $300. A portion of the property was found in his possession by Detectives Sidgate and Corkey, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

During Wednesday night burglars effected an entrance into the store of John A. Hardy, No. 585 Eighth-avenue, and carried away goods valued at $7,000. A small part of the property was found by the Police in an adjoining tenement, and a jimmy, with other burglarious implements, was found near by.

Morris Cornell, recently arrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 national bank note on the ticket agent of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, was honorably discharged by Commissioner Shields yesterday.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officers Harmon and Eastwood, of the Harbor Police, arrested Terence Mahony, in whose possession they found nine bags of coffee valued at $400. Supposing the property to be stolen, they took it in charge and sent it to the Property Clerk, and kept Mahony in custody.

Officer Doyle, of the Harbor Police, yesterday intercepted a truck loaded with saltpetre, valued at $396, in charge of one Michael McBride. On being questioned, the driver said that the saltpetre had been given him by Chas. McAllister, a junkman at Red Hook, to be delivered at No. 122 Pearl-street. Officer Doyle went with the truck to the latter place, and no one there knowing anything about it, he took it to the Property Clerk to await a legal claimant.

There is no doubt that many people have been poisoned in this City by the use of water that has passed through lead pipes. All danger of this kind may be avoided by the use of tin-lined water pipes.

Wm. Chambers, of No. 53 New-Chambers-street, appeared before Justice Hogan yesterday and testified that on the 15th inst. he met John Powers and another man in the alleyway of No. 36 Cherry-street, when they knocked him down and robbed him of a small sum of money. Powers was held for trial.

Julia Hayes was arrested yesterday and was arraigned before Justice Hogan, on complaint of Thomas Henry, of No. 622 Broadway, who accused her of having stolen from him a gold chain, valued at $75. Julia visited the complainant's room on Wednesday and removed the chain from a coat pocket as the garment lay on a chair, and the paper which had contained it was found in the prisoner's room. The Magistrate held Julia for trial.

Patrick Quinn became grossly intoxicated yesterday and entered the saloon No. 176 Madison-street, where he proceeded to insult and assault Mrs. Mary Jane Judson, as she stood behind the counter. Mrs. Judson seized the leg of an old chair and beat Patrick over the head so effectually that he was severely wounded. Quinn was subsequently arrested and taken before Justice Hogan in a shocking condition, his wounds bleeding profusely. The prisoner was committed on Mrs. Judson's complaint, and handed over to Dr. Nealis for treatment.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Patrick Langley, an Eighth-avenue conductor, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the North River, near Fifty-first-street. He had been out of employment for several weeks, and became quite despondent in consequence. His relatives are requested to make themselves known.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday in the case of a woman known only as "Sophia," who died on Wednesday night at No. 108 Ridge-street, from the effects of Paris green, which she took with intent to commit suicide.

Wm. Bright, butter dealer, at No. 181 West Washington Market, lost five firkins of butter on Tuesday. Lewis Benedict, of No. 97 Barclay-street, also lost two barrels of eggs and a crate of poultry, the property having been carried off by carmen. Detective Wilkinson, of the City Hall Police, made investigation and found Daniel Braniff, an ex-policeman, in possession of a barrel of eggs, four firkins of butter and three chests of tea at his stand on the corner of Jane and Washington streets. Braniff was arrested, and stated that the goods had been left in his custody for removal by an unknown man. The Magistrate remanded him for examination.

Patrick Fleming, of No. 4 Greenwich-street, caused Charles Connolly and James Casey to be arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday, to answer a charge of having assaulted him on the 16th of November, and wounded him in the neck. The prisoners were remanded until to-day for examination.

The number of deaths by small pox during the week ending at noon yesterday was thirteen. The disease has nearly died out.

Dennis Mahoney was arrested early yesterday morning in a boat on the East River, and in possession of 2,000 pounds of coffee. The property was subsequently identified as having been stolen from a Brooklyn warehouse where the watchman had been killed by a burglar. After considerable discussion, Justice Hogan overruled the prisoner's counsel, and sent Dennis over to Kings County for examination.

An audience of about three hundred assembled last evening at the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association's new building, to listen to the lecture of Arthur Pember, entitled "Up and Down Mount Blanc." The lecture was a detail of personal adventure in ascending this "Monarch of the Alps," and the story was told in an entertaining and instructive manner.

A presentation to two boys who have distinguished themselves by aptitude at school and ship work, will be made by Mr. J. Kelly, on board the school ship *Mercury*, at her Winter quarters at Hart's Island, next Friday. Mr. Kelly will be accompanied by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction on their steamer, the *Minnehaha*.

Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent of the Howard Mission, who, our readers will remember, was severely injured several months ago, and left with his wife for Southern Italy on the 1st of this month, has arrived safely and in improved health on the other side.

It is announced by Mr. McIvor, of the Cunard Company in Liverpool, that it is his intention early in the ensuing year to run three steamers regularly every week to this port, in place of two, as heretofore.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute met in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, last evening, Professor S. D. Tillman in the chair. Mr. S. R. Krum, the inventor of the quartz crusher and ore separator, exhibited one of his separators, the working of which was fully described in the Times reports of the American Institute Fair. The subject of steam engines was then discussed, and Mr. C. E. Emery read his report on the test of steam engines at the late exhibition, after which the meeting adjourned.

A small audience assembled last evening at Plimpton Hall to listen to a lecture by Mrs. Hancks on "Marriage." Mrs. Hancks was unprepared to perform her engagement, and Chr. Fink took the floor and delivered a lengthened address upon every conceivable subject.

The Harlem River boat *Sylvan Glen* and the ferry boat *Queens County*, coming from Hunter's Point, collided. Part of the starboard wheel of the *Sylvan Glen* was carried away, her shaft broken, and damages to the extent of $2,000 sustained by that vessel. The pilot of the *Queens County* is blamed by the officers of the *Sylvan Glen*.

Mr. Horace Greeley delivered an address last evening at the Howard Mission House, in New Bowery, on the subject of temperance, during which he expressed himself very freely to the effect that the whisky which is now sold in all the hotels, saloons and drinking places of New-York, is of the most pernicious character. He urged his hearers to commence the new year with a resolve that for a twelvemonth, at least, no more of the poisonous stuff should go down their throats. There was a large audience, and the lecturer was loudly applauded.

It is stated that the writ for possession of the children in the case between Mr. and Mrs. Lingard has been withdrawn, and that the case has been satisfactorily settled between them. In view of these facts, the trial of the case, which was set down before Judge Loew, at the Court of Common Pleas to-day, will be dismissed, it having been taken from the calendar.

Justice Hogan decided yesterday to hold Jerome Bradley for trial on the charge of forgery, preferred against him by Mr. LeGrand Dodge. The prisoner being already under a double commitment the Magistrate consented that no new commitment be given nor any increase in the bail demanded. The papers in the forgery case are to be sent to the District Attorney.

The second annual sociable of Orange Lodge, of which Mr. Hugh Johnston is Worthy Master, was held at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening.

The German Ladies' Aid Society for the medical treatment of the poor sick, and the completion of the German Hospital, gave a charity ball at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, last evening. Mrs. Franciska Klein is President of the Society.

Isaac Boyd was yesterday run over by a Hudson River train at Spuyten Duyvel, and had some ribs broken. He was removed to Mount Sinai Hospital.

An unknown man was found in a dying condition last night in Twenty-sixth, near Fourth-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

About 1:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the three-story brick dwelling No. 42 Willow-place, owned by Connolly Roddy and occupied by several families. The loss on the building is estimated at $1,200; insured for $3,000. F. Waterholter, who occupied the lower part of the premises, lost $500, and was insured for $1,000. Mr. John Mahn estimated his loss at $200; no insurance. Other losses amounting to about $250 were sustained.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire took place in the millinery store of Mrs. Dill, No. 1,020 Fulton-avenue, which at once communicated to the store No. 1,022 Fulton-avenue, occupied by Mrs. Tantum, milliner. The building was owned by E. H. Nichols. The damage amounted to $3,000; insured. Mrs. Dill's loss amounted to $5,000; insured in the North American, of Philadelphia, for $4,000. Mrs. Tantum's loss amounts to $2,000; insured in the Phenix for $1,000. The fire had its origin in the accidental burning of some paper patterns in the window of No. 1,020.

The Kings County Supervisors yesterday approved the accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor, amounting in the aggregate to $110,264, being for outdoor relief $88,547, and for coal $21,717. They also voted to pay the contractor for the building of the County Nursery the sum of $1,500 over what he was entitled to according to his contract.

It was discovered yesterday that the water tank of the United States ship *Benecia* was broken, just in time to find the necessity of having a new one before starting on her trip to China.

The following contracts for cleaning the streets were awarded yesterday by the Water Board: First Ward, John A. Byrnes, $1,600; Second, Owen Dougherty, $2,500; Third, Thos. Gleavy, $2,700; Fourth, Thos. Gleavy, $2,600; Fifth, John Mulgren, $3,000; Sixth, Thos. Clyne, $3,800; Seventh, Pat. Dinnegan, $7,500; Eighth, Michael O'Hara, $800; Ninth and Twenty-first, Daniel Galgher, $4,300; Tenth, M. P. Coleman, $3,946; Eleventh, Thos. P. O'Connor, $2,600; Twelfth, Thos. Clyne, $1,000; Thirteenth, B. R. Sturgis, $3,000; Fourteenth, B. R. Sturgis, $2,600; Seventeenth, B. R. Sturgis, $1,800; Nineteenth, Philip Stark, $2,000; Twentieth, Pat. Dinnegan, $3,000; Twenty-second, Michael O'Hara, $860.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A man of respectable appearance, calling himself E. B. Wilmont, and representing that he was General Freight Agent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, recently called upon E. B. Phillips, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, with a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Hoyt, Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, asking to have the privileges of the road extended to Mr. Wilmont. It proved to be a forgery. The letter sheet had been gotten up in official style, with heading handsomely printed with fancy type, and a stamp having upon it the name of Mr. Hoyt, Superintendent, with the date inserted upon which it professed to have been used, showing that considerable expense had been incurred in the preparation of this letter of credit.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning Contractor Higgins, with his posse of workmen, proceeded to the premises of Richard Colton, in Flushing, to prosecute his contract in laying the sewer pipes, when Mr. Colton refused to allow him to proceed, as the matter of the legality of laying the pipes through his premises was at present in litigation. Words of an angry nature followed, and Higgins struck Colton, when the laborers also pitched in, and a formidable riot ensued, in which the residents of the locality freely joined, clubbing and stoning the Higgins party most unmercifully. Colton was badly injured. Warrants were issued and several arrests made.

Rev. Wm. G. Barnes, of Sag Harbor, will deliver a lecture before the Long Island Bible Society at Orient, Jan. 11.

On account of the mild weather the contractors of the branch to Sag Harbor of the Long Island Railroad are pushing the work along. The rails have been laid beyond Canoe Place, and if the mild weather holds on, will reach Sag Harbor before the end of January.

It is reported that the $140,000 worth of bonds which the people along the line of the proposed extension of the South Side Railroad were to subscribe for to extend the line to Seatuck, have all been taken, and it is confidently believed that Spring will find the iron horse running into that place.

Martin McMerty, at East Hampton, came very near losing his life a few days since. He was cutting logs in the woods, and accidentally cut his wrist with the ax. Before he could tie up the wound he fainted, but regained consciousness long enough to crawl to a byroad, where Edward Osborn and Dr. Sterling found him. He had lost so much blood that it was with the greatest difficulty that his life was saved. The doctor was over an hour in picking up all the arteries.

A couple of ancient mariners amused themselves and the public of Sag Harbor, a few days since, by running a foot race. One was 57 years old and the other 79. The younger, to offset the disparity in years, carried a twenty-pound ham. The younger won.

On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the house of Mrs. Maloney, in Hicksville, which consumed the house and its contents, causing a loss of about $2,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire originated in the chimney, close to the roof.

Minnehaha Engine Company hold a fine New Year's Eve, at Sag Harbor.

Yesterday morning Justice Silliman, of Flushing, sentenced two colored men to three months' imprisonment for stealing from the premises of several persons in Great Neck.

On Wednesday night a collision occurred on the Jamaica and Williamsburg turnpike, between two carriages driven by James Newman, of Williamsburg, and Charles Lott, of Jamaica, which resulted in the killing of the horse of Newman, who is about instituting proceedings for the recovery of the value of the horse, estimated at $500.

Treadwell Smith and James Evison were arrested at Little Neck on Wednesday last for stealing locust trees. Justice Amerman sentenced them to the County Jail for sixty days.

A Literary Society has been organized at Patchogue, for the purpose of introducing a course of lectures. The first lecture will be delivered by Rev. W. H. Cooper, at Bellport, this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

A number of young men whose ages range between 17 and 20, named John Burns, William Meany, Peter and Charles Smith and John Cavanagh, were yesterday morning taken into custody, from a number of canal boats lying in the Morris Canal at Jersey City, on a charge of having stolen from the ruins of St. Matthew's Church cushions and other articles of value which had not yet been removed from the *débris*. Much of the property was found upon the canal boats, and the Captains of the boats were also arrested on suspicion of having received it with knowledge of the manner in which it had been obtained.

A very delightful musical entertainment was given at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday evening, at Arcade Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to about $350, which will be added to the Ladies' Lecture Room Fund of Westminster Church.

Chief Justice Beasley, who has presided at the present term of the Union County Court, having been called away, the Court was yesterday closed for the term. Among the trials that have been completed was that of James Login, a colored man, who was indicted for entering several stores in Rahway in June last. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. James Lavalle was convicted of assault and battery. Henry Warnner was arraigned yesterday for stealing from Gottleib Neck, and also for receiving stolen goods. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was postponed.

The Port Oram Iron Company have recently erected a large furnace at Port Oram, at an expense of $250,000.

The property owners of Madison and vicinity threaten a suit against the Morris and Essex Railroad to compel them to discontinue the use of coal-burning locomotives.

A married man of Perth Amboy has eloped with a girl of 19, taking with him his four children.

A subscription has recently been started in Trenton, having for its object the purchase of the celebrated gun, the "Swamp Angel," which is designed by the Trentonians for a monument to the Union soldiers of Mercer County.

John H. Hulsizer, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday morning, near Orange Junction. He was riding upon the top of a freight car when the train passed under a bridge. He was thrown from the car to the ground, and was soon afterwards taken up quite dead. He resided at Phillipsburg, to which place his body was taken.

The Police of Newark are occupied a considerable portion of their time in making "descents" upon canal boats for the capture of river thieves. A party of eight colored men, who were arrested in the act of committing robberies upon some canal boats on Wednesday, has led to the discovery of the whereabouts of a large amount of property stolen during the Fall and Winter. It is also expected to result in the arrest of other gangs who are in complicity with the prisoners.

A Newark paper has compiled a statement of notable events during the year 1868, by which it appears that in the matter of murders, suicides, railroad accidents and other sensations, Newark has not been behind the more populous cities. In Newark and the immediate vicinity there were thirteen suicides, six murders or fatal affrays, three explosions by which five men were killed and five injured, ten fatal railroad accidents, (seven on the Morris and Essex Railroad,) twenty-four fatal accidents from various causes, six large fires—loss altogether, $150,000.

Thomas Olvaney, who was arrested in Newark two weeks ago for seduction, on the complaint of Catherine Farrell, remained in jail until Friday evening, when he consented to marry the young woman if he could obtain his liberty. The twain were married by a Justice, but five minutes afterwards, as soon as they were out upon the street, Olvaney informed his wife that she was at liberty to earn her living, and left her. She has been searching for him.

Augustus Norris, a drover from Pittsburg, Penn., was robbed on Wednesday night by five unknown highwaymen at the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, in Jersey City, of a gold watch and chain.

The shooting of Joseph Colgan by Michael Lallie, in a saloon in Jersey City on Christmas Eve, is asserted by Colgan's friends to have been an attempt to murder Colgan. Lallie has disappeared, although no complaint has been made against him.

The stable and carriage house of Mr. Daniel B. Coleman, in an alleyway that opens into Warren-street, was entered Wednesday by thieves who stole a horse, wagon and harness. The horse was a valuable animal and a large reward is offered for the arrest of the thieves.

On Wednesday morning evidence of the operations of burglars was discovered at the Freehold Banking House. The front door had been opened by false keys, and the door of the vault had been wedged partially open. A small excavation had also been made in the wall of the vault. The burglars had evidently been frightened away from their work, for a complete set of burglars' tools—eighty pieces, of fine workmanship—was found in the building.

John McCurnan was arrested at a late hour on Wednesday night, on a charge of having attempted, upon the plank road, west of Bergen, to rob Hugh Noonan, of Newark.

Henry Faber was yesterday held to bail by Recorder Aldrich, of Hudson City, on a charge of having brutally assaulted Henry Eckendt, in a saloon in Hudson City.

Opening of the Classon-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

The opening services of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, of which Rev. Joseph P. Duryea, D. D., is pastor, took place last evening. The new and commodious edifice was filled by an enthusiastic congregation. This is one of the cosiest churches of Brooklyn. The cost of the edifice, exclusive of the ground and organ, was $88,000; the cost of the chapel adjoining, exclusive of the ground, was $16,500; the land for both cost $9,000, making a total of $113,500. The pews sold already have yielded $51,500; the subscriptions to the chapel have amounted to $8,500; there was received from the Ladies' Fair $2,200; and there is a mortgage remaining on both buildings of $42,000, making a total of $104,200, leaving a deficit of only $9,300 to be provided for. Eloquent addresses were made last night by Rev. Dr. Duryea, Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's Church; Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the Reformed Church on the Heights, and Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church.

New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.

The New-Jersey State Convention of Public School Teachers commenced its sessions at Norristown on Wednesday. A large number of teachers, representing every county in the State, were present, and the discussion of questions concerning the instruction of pupils was participated in by the members with the deepest interest. Professor Cook delivered an interesting lecture on geology, and Professor E. C. Apgar, of the State Normal School, read an instructive paper on "Short Methods in Arithmetic." The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, William A. Breckenridge, of Newark; Vice-President, William J. Gibby, of Mercer County; Secretary, A. C. Apgar, of Trenton; Treasurer, William N. Barringer, of Newark.

Aid for the Cubans—Departure of the Steam Yacht Anna.

The steam yacht *Anna*, ostensibly owned by Geo. W. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Phillips, No. 155 South-street, but really owned by the Cuban Junta, left her dock at the foot of Division-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on the morning of the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, having cleared for Nassau. None but the regular crew were on board when she left, but outside of Sandy Hook they were met by Mr. Brown in a tugboat with twelve or fifteen Cubans. It is not intended that the *Anna* shall stop at Nassau, but that she shall land her cargo somewhere in Cuba, if she shall reach the island in safety. The *Anna* is fifty-five tons burden, and is a quick sailer. Javier Cisneros, the person who piloted the first expedition on board the *Perit*, left with the *Anna*. He says he intends to be back here in about two months, bringing with him letters of marque from Cespedes, and expects to give these to certain shipping firms in this City, who have engaged to fit out privateers under the Cuban flag. A son of Cespedes also went out with the *Anna*, accompanied by a number of other patriots who have been recently distinguished in connection with Cuban operations. The Commander of the *Anna*, R. Somers, was formerly in the United States Navy, with service he left to engage as midshipman on the *Hornet*. Her engineers are part of the crew of engineers of the *Hornet*, and Mr. Brown, her reputed owner, was the party who fitted out the *Hornet*. The Spanish cruisers along the coast have been notified, and are on the lookout for the brilliant little *Anna*.

DANGER TO THE GUNBOATS.

A Plot to Burn the Spanish Flotilla—Watches Doubled on the Vessels and Armed Boats Patrolling the Bay—Their Departure Hastened.

It is rumored that a plot to burn or otherwise destroy the Spanish gunboats lying at anchor off Staten Island, similar in character to that described in the Times a week or two ago, has been laid and will be carried out as soon as possible. The incendiaries have arranged their plans in such a way as to render them and all Cuban sympathisers sanguine of the most complete success, and to cause great apprehension of danger among the Spaniards. The watch on board of each of the gunboats was doubled last night, the *Isabel Catolica* guns shotted, and armed boats, it is said, rowed around the flotilla during the night, and kept a sharp lookout for anything like torpedoes or suspicious looking strangers. With such an expedition alive and organized in the City, it is probable that the Spanish authorities will hurry the vessels to sea at once. Their only safety lies in immediate departure from this vicinity. Last evening the flotilla was still at its moorings between Stapleton and Vanderbilt Landings, and it was then believed that it would not leave the port until Tuesday morning.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Dec. 30—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92 for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86¾ for the issue of 1862; 84⅞ for the issue of 1865; and 84⅛ for the issue of 1867; Ten-forties, 83.

Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares flat at 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

Nothing has yet been received from Liverpool concerning the Cotton market.

London, Dec. 30—1 P. M.—Saturday being New-Year's Day, the Exchange will not be open for the transaction of business.

Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼. American Securities quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 17.

Liverpool, Dec. 30—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 8s. 4d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

Provisions—Pork quiet. Lard, 74s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 63s. ⅌ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

Produce—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

London, Dec. 30.—Calcutta Linseed firm.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 80c.

Antwerp, Dec. 30.—Petroleum opens heavy at 59¼f. for Standard White.

Bremen, Dec. 30.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged last night.

Hamburg, Dec. 30.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged last night.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 72f. 85c.

Frankfort, Dec. 30.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened heavy at 91⅛@91¼ for the issue of 1862.

Havre, Dec. 30.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

London, Dec. 30—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities firm; Five-twenties, 1862, 86¾; '65s, 85½; '67s, 84⅞; Ten-forties, 83½. Erie Railway Shares, 17; Illinois Central Railway, 100¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

Liverpool, Dec. 30—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for speculation and export.

Red Winter Wheat, 9s. Naval Stores firmer.

London, Dec. 30—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. Sugar quiet on the spot, and firmer afloat.

Havre, Dec. 30.—Cotton closed firm for both on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Exchange firm and unchanged. Flour dull at $3 50@$4 75 for Spring Extras. Wheat steady at 77¼c.@78c. for No. 2; in the afternoon, dull at 78¼c., seller January, for No. 2. Corn firm at 69½c.@70c. for Regular No. 2; in the afternoon, No. 2 nominally 70c., seller January. Oats quiet; No. 2, 42¼c.@43c. Rye active at 71c.@72c. for No. 2. Barley inactive and nominal at 75c.@77c. for No. 2. Highwines dull and lower; sellers at 91c. for wood, and 92c. for iron bound. Provisions dull. Pork firmer, closing at $29 75, seller February; $28 50@$28 60, cash. Lard dull and firmer at 17c. cash, 17½c. seller February. Green Meats quiet at 10¼c. for Shoulders, 14c.@14½c. for Hams. Dry-salted Meats inactive and nominally 11c. for Short Rib Middles. Dressed Hogs steady and fairly active at $10 75@$11 50. Live Hogs dull and lower at $8 25@$9 for common to fair, $9 25@$10 15 for good to choice. Cattle firm and steady at $4@$5 50 for common to extra butchers, $5 75@$7 for fair to good shipping Steers. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton—No sales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 01@$1 05 for No. 2 Red Fall; No. 1, $1 10@$1 13; Choice, $1 20; Choice White, $1 25@$1 30. Corn—Choice Dry scarce and firm; Damp declining; Yellow and Choice Mixed, in bulk, 64c.@70c.; Mixed sacked, 82c.; Choice Dry Yellow, 86c.; White, 85c.@87c. Oats declining; in bulk, 47c.@51c.; sacked, 51c.@55c. Barley quiet at $1 50 for Choice Fall. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky firm at 95c. Provisions dull. Pork, $29 for heavy. Dry-salted Shoulders, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@15¾c. Hams, 15¼c. Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard heavy; Country Steam, 16¼c.; City Steam, seller February, 17¼c. Cattle steady at $2 50@$6 50. Hogs unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Hogs, 1,700 head.

Buffalo, Dec. 30.—Flour neglected. Wheat inactive; sales 400 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 05. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bushels Old No. 2 Western at 98c. at railroad elevator. Oats inactive and nominal at 50c.@51c. Rye easier; 90c.@95c. offered, according to quality. Barley—Nothing doing. Peas nominal at 90c. for Canada. Pork quiet; offered at $30 for heavy Mess. Highwines nominal at $1@$1 02. Lard dull; offered at 18¼c.@18½c. Cattle—Receipts moderate; market active at an advance of ¼c.@⅜c.; sales 700 head at 6c.@7¼c. for common to good, 8¼c.@8¾c. for extra. Hogs are a shade better with a fair demand; sales at 9c.@9½c. Sheep quiet and unchanged.

New-Orleans, Dec. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 24c.@24¼c.; sales, 6,500 bales; receipts, 8,371 bales; exports—To Liverpool, 5,518 bales; Genoa, 352 bales; Barcelona, 685 bales; Providence, 1,393 bales. Flour easier; sales at $5@$5 25 for Extra; $5 75@$5 90 for Double Extra; $6@$6 25 for Treble Extra. Corn, 90c. Mess Pork, $30 50. Bacon dull and lower; sales at 14¼c.@18¼c.@18¾c. Hams, 25c.@27c. Lard dull; Tierce, 18c.@18¼c.; Keg, 19¼c.@20c. Sugar—Prime, 12c.@12½c. Molasses—Prime, 68c.@70c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 20¼. Exchange—Sterling, 130¾; New-York Sight par@¼ discount.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 75@$5; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio, $5 50@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 45@$1 50. Rye, $1. Corn better; Old Yellow, $1; New, 88c.@93c.; Mixed Western, $1. Oats, Petroleum and Whisky unchanged. Coffee—None in first hands. Sugar steady at 10⅜c.@10⅝c. for Fair and Good Refining. Provisions declining. Mess Pork, $30 50. Lard, 18c.@18½c.

Oswego, Dec. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 25; No. 2 do. at $1 15. Corn steady and quiet at $1 08. Barley dull; sales, 1,400 bushels Prime Up-Lake Canada at $1 06. Cornmeal, $2 25 ⅌ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

Baltimore, Dec. 30.—Cotton dull, nominal and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; Choice Red, $1 35@$1 42. Corn—Receipts small; White, 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 88c.@92c. Oats dull at 54c.@57c. Rye nominally at $1 05. Mess Pork dull at $31. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Rib Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 15½c. Lard, 18¾c. Whisky, $1, wood bound; $1 01, iron bound.

Louisville, Dec. 30.—Cotton active; Low Middling, 22¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn, 65c.@70c. Rye unchanged. Oats, 50c. Tobacco heavy; sales 19 hhds.; Lugs to Leaf, $5@$15. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $30. Bacon—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 22¼c. Lard, 18c. Whisky, 94c.@95c.

Toledo, Dec. 30.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15½@$1 16; Amber, $1 06@$1 06½; No. 1 Red, $1 10 bid; No. 2 Red, $1 05. Corn dull; No. 1 held at 76c., with no buyers. Oats declining; No. 1, 47c. Dressed Hogs firm and a shade better; sales at $11@$12. Receipts—3,800 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 117,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

Albany, Dec. 30.—Owing to the inundation, and a desire on the part of the trade to close up the business of the year, there was almost a perfect stagnation to-day in this market. In Wheat, Corn, Rye and Oats nothing was done. Barley—The only sales reported were 1,400 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State at $1. Oats held at 57¼c.@58c.

Cincinnati, Dec. 30.—Flour unchanged. Grain unchanged. Cotton dull and drooping at 23¼c.@24c. Whisky dull at 94c.@95c. Provisions and Bacon unchanged. Lard declined; sales of Kettle at 17¼c. Live Hogs dull and nominal; receipts 2,000 head. Exchange—Par buying, 1-10 premium selling.

Milwaukee, Dec. 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at 82¾c. for No. 1; 79c. for No. 2. Corn nominal. Barley nominal. Oats declining; No. 2, 43c. Rye steady at 73c. for No. 1. Dressed Hogs heavy at $10 50@$11 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30.—Spirits Turpentine dull and nothing doing. Resin dull; sales No. 1 at $2 50@$2 75. Crude Turpentine unchanged. Tar quiet at $1 90@$1 95. Cotton quiet and steady at 23c.@23¼c.

Detroit, Dec. 30.—Wheat firmer; Extra White, $1 17; No. 1 White, $1 09; Amber, $1 02@$1 03; Regular, $1@$1 01. Dressed Hogs—Buyers offer $11 for Heavy; $10 25@$11 25 for Light; held higher.

Cleveland, Dec. 30.—Wheat firm, and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 Red nominally, $1 09@$1 10. Corn firm; Old No. 1 held 98c.; Old No. 2, 95c.; New nominally, 80c.@85c.

Memphis, Dec. 30.—Cotton firm at 24c; receipts, 1,133 bales; exports, 2,389 bales. Flour steady; Superfine, $5. Corn, 93c.@94c. Oats, 70c. Lard, 19¼c.@20¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 16¼c.

Mobile, Dec. 30.—Cotton in moderate demand, and closed quiet; sales 1,000 bales Middling at 23¼c.@23½c. Receipts, 1,192 bales; exports, 1,714 bales.

Charleston, Dec. 30.—Cotton dull and ½c. lower; sales 300 bales Middling at 23¼c.; receipts, 1,828 bales; exports coastwise, 2,005 bales.

Savannah, Dec. 30.—Cotton—Holders firm; receipts, 2,627 bales; exports, 10,676 bales; sales, 250 bales Middling at 23¼c.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 30.—Cotton—Market very quiet but firmer, with light offerings; sales 208 bales; receipts, 1,311 bales; Middling, 23c.@23¼c.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 30.—Cotton—Receipts, 1,870 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,441 bales; sales, 100 bales; market firmer; Low Middling, 23¼c.@24c.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—Flour, $4 62½@$5 50. Wheat—Choice, $1 60@$1 65. Legal Tenders, 83¼.

[Advertisement.]

"I wish you a Merry Christmas,"
Says Knox, the nobby hatter,
One of whose hats you want, my friend,
And that's what's the matter.
At number two hundred and twelve (212)
Broadway, hangs out our Knox,
And there you will find the nobbiest kind
Of a hat—indeed you will, and furs
of all descriptions, of which he has one of the largest stocks.

[Advertisement.]

"Prince Teck" Scarfs, $1 50 each.
An immense assortment.
F. C. Kempton & Co., No. 297½ Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. Harlem & Co., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Weather Report.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 30—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Cloudy	48
Halifax	N. E.	Overcast	40
Portland	S.	Overcast	30
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy	43
New-York	S. W.	Overcast	35
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	37
Wilmington	W.	Clear	40
Washington	S. W.	Clear	35
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	46
Richmond	W.	Clear	38
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	52
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	49
Oswego	S. W.	Cloudy	32
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	38
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	40
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	26
Louisville	W.	Clear	38
Mobile	—	Clear	43
Key West	N.	Clear	65
Havana	N.	Cloudy	72

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Jan. 1	New-York	London.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Washington* close at 10 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

New Year's Day.

Post Office and all mails close at 10 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 30—*In steamship Tripoli, for Liverpool.*—David Nicholson, Hy. C. Budd, Captain Geo. H. Buck, F. A. Abraham, R. T. Black, A. Duncan, C. B. Brigham.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 30—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—J. Hess, Gabriel von Duhn, Thomas Gurlitt, C. Mehlen, Manuel de la Marza, Nich. Halsey, Christian Schoch, Richard J. Kuhn, Edward Percival, George Gorum, A. Pinta, Adam Klaes, Moses Levy, Nathan Reichheimer, Gustav Keitz, Mina Hamburger and 6 children, Cath. Buchmann, Sigmund Eschelbach, Theo. Kuhnemann, Gustav Lubrecht, W. Unger, Fr. Seshuchardt, Theodor Eckhardt, F. Kodweiss, A. Goldschmidt.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon rises. 5 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 33 | Gov. Island. 7 22 | Hell Gate.. 8 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) J. Norman Harvey; General Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, W. R. Garrison.

Bark Lord Palmerston, (Br.,) McCready, Cadiz, W. H. Halsey; R. Murray, Jr., Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; James Welch, (Br.,) Bates, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Jessee, (Aust.,) Bartolub, Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Co.; S. V. Merrick, Krammer, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Argo, (Br.,) Creighton, Lunenburg, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins.

Schrs. Isaac Oliver, Parnell, Pernambuco, J. E. Ward & Co.; E. J. Staples, Coffin, Demerara, F. Talbot & Co.; A. H. Hodgman, Eaton, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson; Canima, Mudget, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W. Wilson, Somers, Jacksonville, Baker & Dayton; Delmar, Carver, Newbern, J. L. Davis; J. S. Lee, Carr, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; M. M. Hamilton, Green, New-Haven.

Barge S. Seymour, McKenna, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Dec. 15, via Queenstown Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. On the first half of the passage experienced strong westerly gales. Dec. 17, lat. 51 20, lon. 10 23, passed steamship Scotia, bound E. Dec. 25, lat. 44 58, lon. 49 20, passed steamship Cimbria, bound E. Dec. 26, lat. 43 43, lon. 55, passed steamship Nemesis, bound W.; also, at the same time, bark-rigged two funnel steamer. Dec. 29, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Westphalia, bound E.

Steamship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg Dec. 15, Havre 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds and rough weather on the passage. Dec. 26, lat. 43 50, lon. 56 58, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; Dec. 28, off George's Shoals, passed a Red Ball line Packet ship, bound W.; Dec. 29, off Montauk, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Grigs, Liverpool 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 67 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. During the early portion of the passage, up to the 21st, experienced strong squalls from N. W. and N. N. W., with tremendous seas; latter part had fine weather.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool 38 ds., with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Dec. 21, lat. 38 20, lon. 60, passed brig Clowen, steering S. E.; same date, lat. 37 56, lon. 62 21, passed ship D. H. Chapman, (of Damariscotta,) steering S. E.; lat. 37 56, lon. 60 30, bark General Gowell, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound E.; Dec. 28, took a pilot from boat C. H. Marshall, No. 3, 30 miles to the eastward of Fire Island; have been 10 ds. to the westward of Sable Island, with strong southerly winds, with rain and fog.

Ship Geneva, (of Quebec,) Kerr, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to master. Had moderate weather; was only 14 ds. to George's Shoals, from thence had a continuation of westerly winds and thick fog.

Ship Henry B. Wright, (of Searsport,) Treat, Rotterdam 37 ds., with mdse. to R. Buck & Co. Had moderate weather the entire passage. Dec. 28, Carl Wargen, one of the crew, died, and was buried at sea.

Ship Henry, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 150 passengers to Herman, Kook & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Rambler, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Munro, Rosario Aug. 19, via Halifax Dec. 21, with wool and hides to W. W. De Forest—vessel to Geo. H. Brewer. Nov. 7, off Hatteras, experienced a terrific gale from S., going around to N. W., during which the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, and lost foretopsail and foretopgallant-yards; lost and split sails, &c., and was obliged to put into Hatteras Nov. 14 for repairs.

Bark Mary E. Libby, (of Portland,) Libby, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to T. C. Merrill & Co. Had strong N. and E. N. E. winds to Hatteras.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) Lawson, Rio Janeiro Nov. 11, with coffee to Pendergast Bros. Crossed the equator Nov. 30, in lon. 40. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark J. R. Hea, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Falker, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 12. Has had thick fog for last 4 ds.

Brig Virginia, Johnson, St. Pierre, Martinique 12 ds., with sugar to S. V. Reynal & Sons. Had fine weather. Sld. in co. with brig Black Swan, for Baltimore; brig Constantine, from Boston, arrived out 16th inst., and brig Wiley Smith on the 17th, from New-York. Dec. 27, Hatteras, S. W. 20 miles, passed schr. Nevada, (of Freeport,) bound S.

Brig Jennie Clark, (of St. John, N. B.,) Roberts, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Heney & Parker. Dec. 22, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E., lasting 24 hours, during which split sails, &c.; had since light easterly winds with rain and fog.

Brig Ottawa, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Roberts, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Had heavy weather during first part of passage. Dec. 25, off Hatteras, lost deck load, consisting of 30 casks of molasses in a heavy gale from E. to N. E.

Brig Export, (of Grenville, N. S.,) Rawding, Demerara 33 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had N. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig Stabia, (Ital.,) Benz, Leghorn 65 ds., and Gibraltar 45 ds., with mdse. to order. Had rough thick weather on the Coast.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, (of Eastport,) Bailey, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Martin & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Iris, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Simmons, Port-au-Prince 20 ds., with logwood to H. A. Vatable & Son. Had strong E. winds since passing Hatteras.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Indianola 22 ds., with hides and wool to Tupper & Beattie. Had fine weather.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Oneida, (of St. George, Me.,) Davis, Salt River, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood to H. W. Loud & Co. Had fine weather. Nov. 26, James Brown, one of the crew, died of bilious fever. Dec. 18, off Tortugas, passed schr. Ella, (of Baltimore,) steering W. Dec. 22, John Silva, seaman, died, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbados,) Durie, Demerara 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co. Had light winds and calms; was 7 ds. north of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with schr. Billy Butts, for New-York; schr. Light of the East sailed 3 ds. previously.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Morehead City, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. J. V. McIntyre, Davidson, Virginia, for Norwich.

Schr. Ira Laffreinier, Shadwick, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. E. C. Gates, (of Perry,) Freeman, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Maudnock, Bunker, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine for Boston.

Schr. Ann Carl, (of Huntington,) Tyler, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Rainer, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Watchful, Bunyon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hyde, (of Bath,) Glover, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to J. W. Russell & Co.

Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Wooster, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Emeline Smith, Smith, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Chas. A. Graner, Hoovey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hiawatha, Lee, Baltimore.

Schr. Mary A. Stevens, Shaw, Virginia.

Schr. Mifflin, Flynn, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Smith, Allyn's Point.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Lay, Providence.

Schr. Celeste, Roberts, Gilford.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Smith, Norwalk.

Schr. Lizzie, Williams, Hartford.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Lauret, Halleck, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Portchester.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria J. Hall, Nickerson, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Tripoli, for Liverpool; Rhein, for Bremen; Eagle, for Havana; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; General Barnes, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston; ship Caravan, for New-Orleans; bark Antelope, for St. Croix, via Wilmington; brig China, for Port Medway, N. S.; schrs. Chim, for Oporto; Lucy, for Fernandina.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brig Faugh a Ballagh, from Port-au-Prince; schr. J. A. Sabens, from Atlantic River.

Below—Ship Winged Hunter, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, from Baltimore; Promethus, from Philadelphia; brig S. P. Brown, from Havana; schrs. C. E. Raymond, from Boston; Sarah Fish, from St. Marys; George Fox, from New-York, leaky; Ella, from Matanzas; D. Collins, from Wilmington, Del.

Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 30.—Arr. schr. E. S. Twisdon, from Cape Town for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 28.—Sld. steamers Norman, Blackstone and Rattlesnake; bark Isaac Hall; schr. Ringleader.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Harriet S. Brooks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Returned—Schrs. H. A. Hunt, Mail and C. W. May.

29th.—No arrivals.

Passed by—Schr. Ella Fish, Bucksville, S. C., for ...

Sld. brig Manzoni; schrs. H. A. Hunt, Abbie Ingalls, and Helen Mar.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 30.—Sld. steamer Hetteras, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 30.—Arr. ship Julia Deaker, from Antwerp; Henry Helham, from London; barks President, from Martinique; schrs. Abbie Pettman, from New-York; A. Blarsdell, from Boston; Ada Birdsall, from New-York; Carrie Holmes, from Baltimore.

Cld. ships Constitution, for Liverpool; Arthur Custis, for Liverpool; J. B. Duffie, for Liverpool; bark J. S. Winslow, for Buenos Ayres; schr. Oliver Jameson, for Boston; steamer Livingston, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Cld. St. James, Liverpool, with 38,000 sacks of wheat; Two Brothers, with 32,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Huegenot, for New-York, and Welch, for Valparaiso.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—Arr. steamships Gary, from Baltimore, and Empire, from New-York.

Cld. steamer Fanita, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The French cargo per steamship Nemesis was short shipped, owing to its arrival too late at Liverpool. It will be forwarded by the Java on the 25th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Kingston—Ship, (of Liverpool,) from Liverpool for San Francisco, 39 ds. out, Nov. 23, lat. 14 08 S., lon. 34 22 W.

Roselinda—Br. ship, from Cornwall, England, for Admantine Island, 39 ds. out, Nov. 26, lat. 8 S., lon. 32 20 W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

Glasgow, Dec. 30.—The steamship India, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

$1 Greenback
EQUAL TO A
GOLD DOLLAR!

PRICES REDUCED TO GOLD VALUE AND GREENBACKS ACCEPTED AT PAR.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
398, 400 and 402 Bowery,

Have REDUCED THE PRICES of their entire stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, And now offer

OVERCOATS, usual price $40, now $30.
OVERCOATS, usual price $30, now $22 50.
OVERCOATS, usual price $25, now $18 75.
OVERCOATS, usual price $20, now $15.
OVERCOATS, usual price $18, now $13 50.

Our stock MUST BE SOLD, and all who want Clothing have now an opportunity to purchase what they want at PRICES AS LOW AS THEY CAN POSSIBLY FALL on the resumption of specie payments.

GREAT REDUCTION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE BALANCE OF OUR
WINTER STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
AT COST.
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
N. B.—OPEN NEW-YEAR'S EVE TILL 10.

LARGEST—BEST—CHEAPEST!
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.
THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY.

No. 1, Vol. XXI., (for Jan. 1, 1870,) of this famous journal is rich in both CONTENTS and APPEARANCE. MOORE'S RURAL excels in contents, size, style, illustrations, &c. Sixteen double quarto pages of five columns each. Ably edited, beautifully illustrated, neatly printed and adapted to both town and country. The RURAL is profusely and splendidly illustrated—the volume just closed containing OVER EIGHT HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS!

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HAS THE FINEST RETAIL STOCK OF WATCHES IN THE CITY. ALSO, JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS
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REAL VALUE
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Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Cashmere and Cloth Gloves.
Calf and Buck Gloves.
Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Castor and Wool Gloves.
Kid and Calf Mittens.
Balmoral Stockings.
Patent Merino Hosiery.
Fine Wool Stockings.
Black and Fancy Hose.
Cashmere Stockings.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.
Ties, Stocks, Scarfs.
Suspenders, Elastics.
Robes de Chambre.
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An Extensive and Superior Variety of Serviceable Goods at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
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SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,
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NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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MIDLAND RAILROAD.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed, in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

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Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

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AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
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All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d av.

LOW PRICES.
WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoges Shapes, 157 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionately low in price.
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WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.
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GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.
All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
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3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.
Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
now offer a complete assortment of
FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
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STEEL FIRE-IRONS,
PLATE-WARMERS, ENGLISH COAL VASES,
FENDERS, FOOT-WARMERS,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE and COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
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BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER,
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
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NEW YEAR'S DAY. "BLONDES,"
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NEW YEAR'S DAY. and Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.
NEW YEAR'S DAY. A call at 8 on the
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